Drug & Cosmetic INDUSTRY

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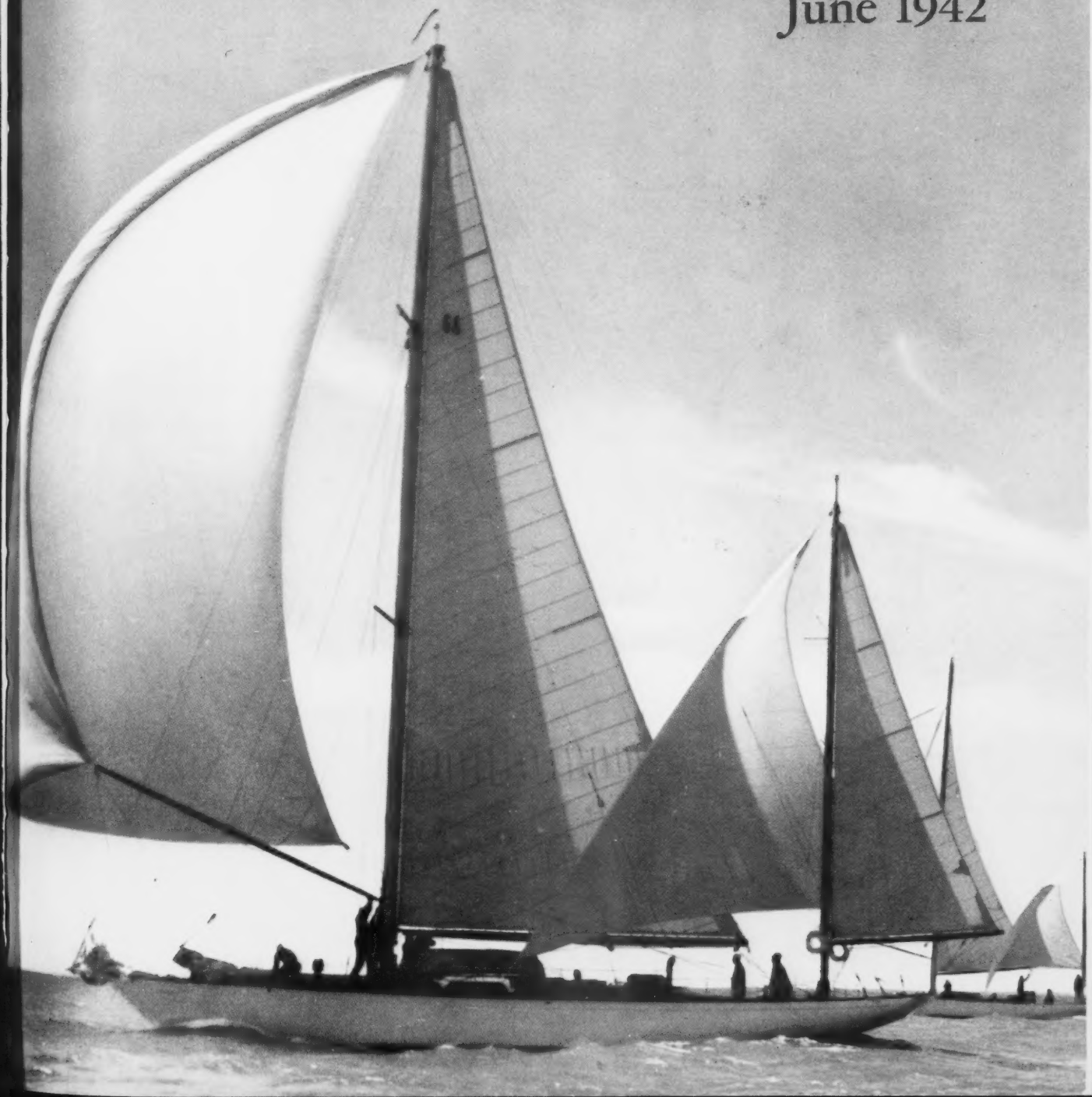

Snow Top

PRECIPITATED CHALK

MAKES THE GRADE YOU NEED

During the past several years we have concentrated our attention on the problem of each customer's required specifications. For the sake of convenience, SNOW TOP chalks have been classified in five grades and the table below gives the range of specification for each grade.

When a particular formula or use is under consideration, one of these five grades of SNOW TOP is first selected that best suits it. Then it is only a matter of fine adjustment to place the specifications within the narrowest limits of your special formula.

Specification Ranges for Snow Top*

Grade	Rattle	Flow	2 Hour	Final	Drop Density	
	cc	cc	cc	cc	g/cc	lbs./ft.^{3}
Super Light	30-38	40-48	70-90	55-65	.400-0.300	25.0-18.7
Light	20-30	27-40	45-70	40-55	.550-0.400	34.3-25.0
Medium	17-23	19-27	25-45	24-40	.675-0.550	42.1-34.3
Heavy	15-17	15-19	20-25	19-24	.800-0.675	49.9-42.1
Extra Heavy	11-15	11-15	15-20	15-19	.950-0.800	59.3-49.9

*Testing methods as shown in our book "Precipitated Chalk for American Industry", copy of which is available upon request.

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Drug & Cosmetic INDUSTRY

JUNE 1942

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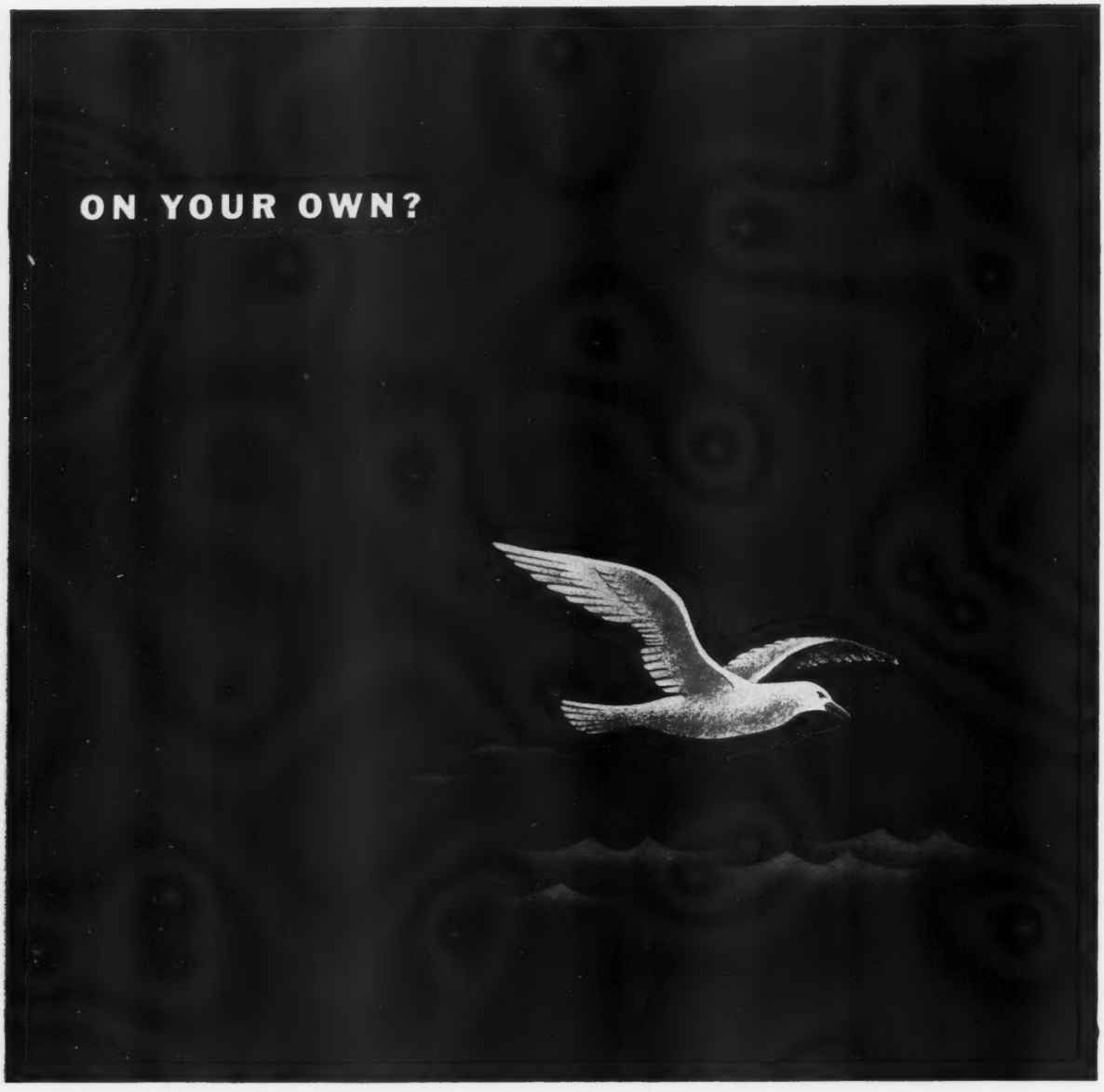

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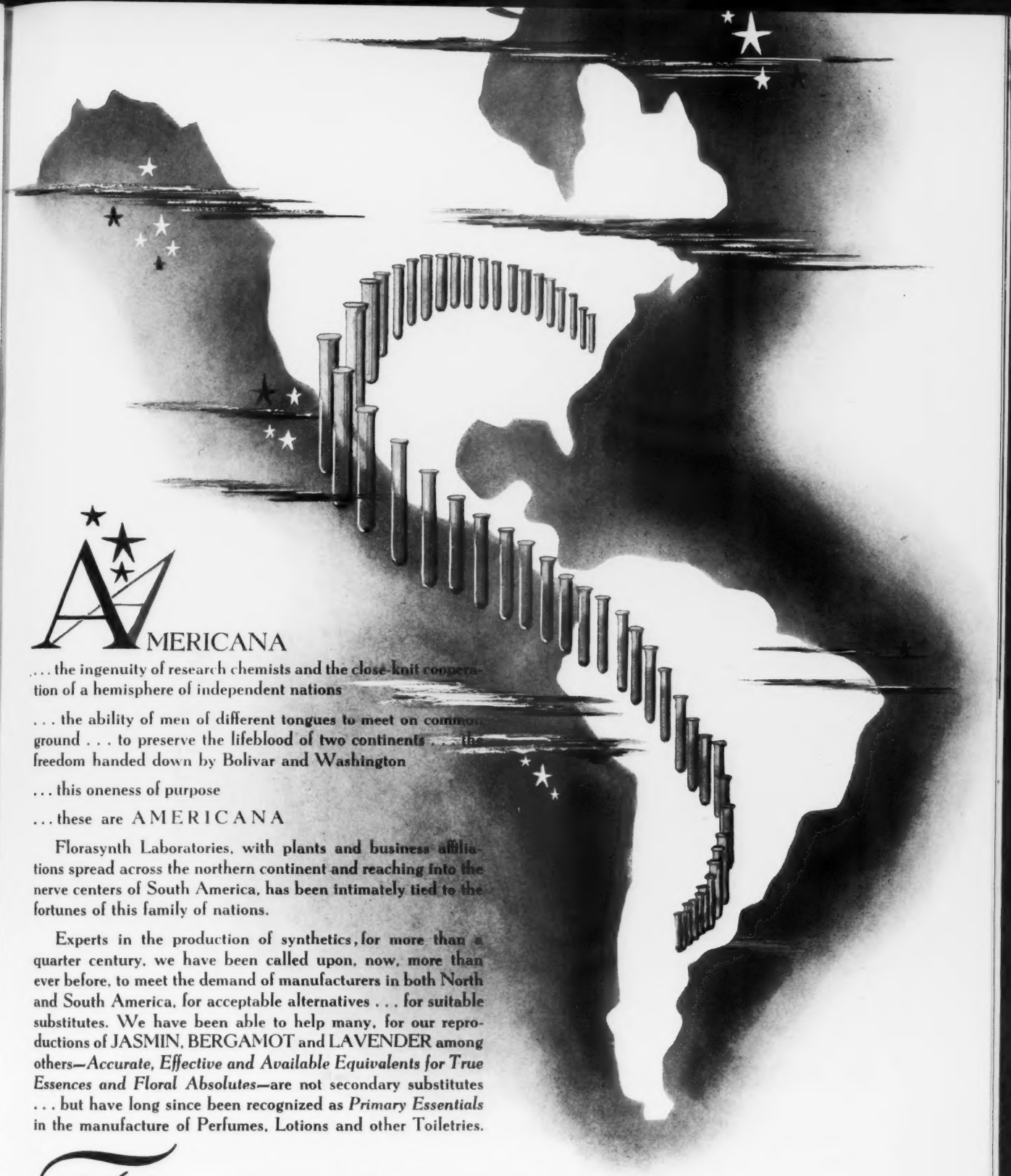

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Because both containers and closures are made for each other by a single source of supply, it will pay you to get the Anchor Hocking complete package. Or, if you wish the containers or closures separately, your friendly Anchor Hocking packaging engineer will be happy to serve you.

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Anchor Hocking Containers and

The Anchor Hocking line of Standard Blakes has long been a favorite for tablets, pills and capsules. Shown here are two of the 26 sizes available. There is a size for every product and requirement, ranging from ⅛ oz. to 32 oz. These containers are easy to fill...contents are highly accessible. Excellent labelling space

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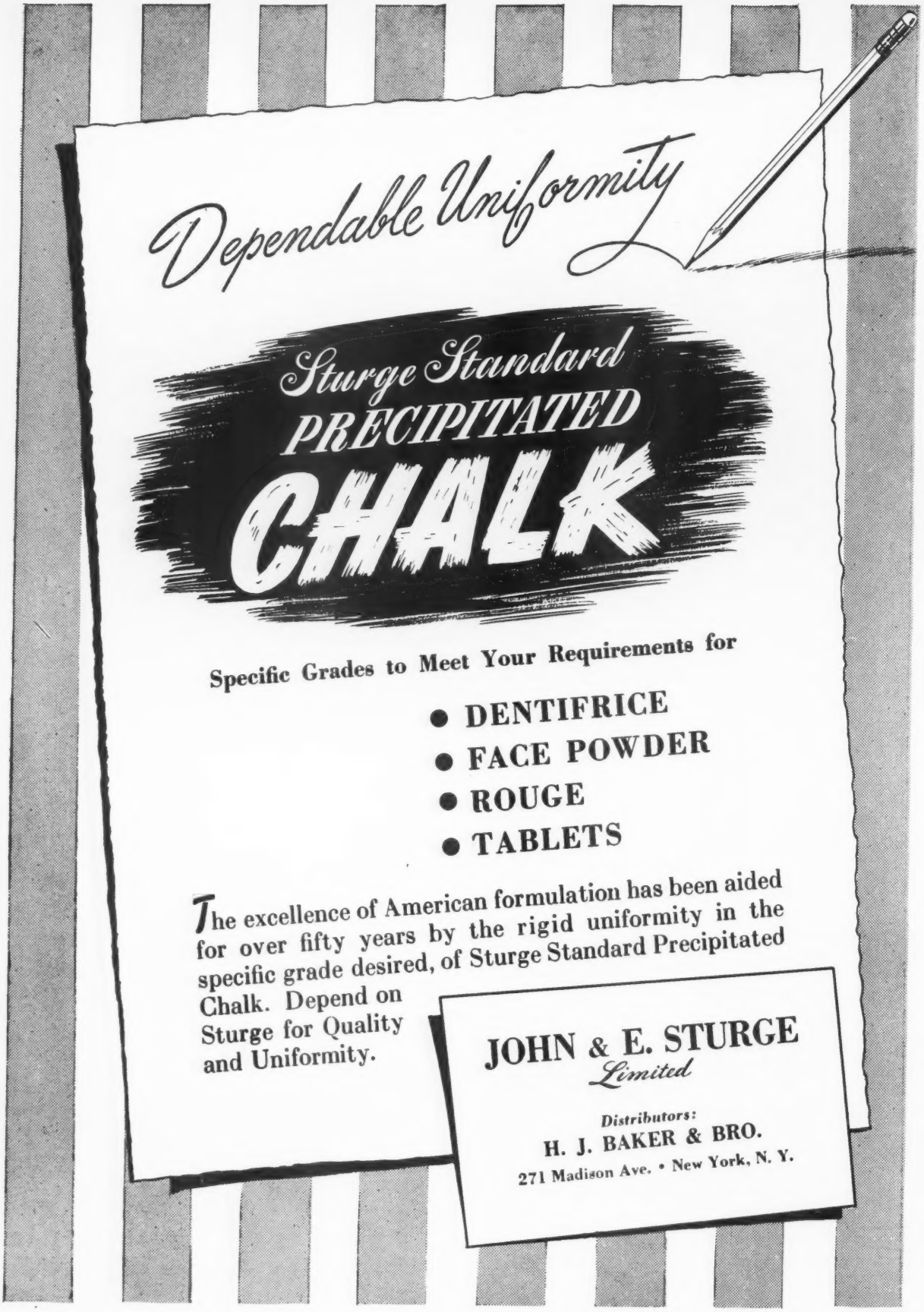
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IN FELTON AROMATICS FOR WHICH THERE

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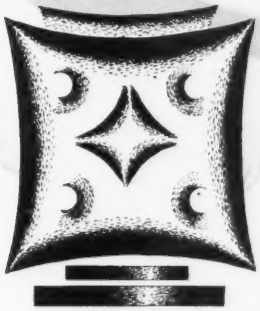

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Morale is vital to defense

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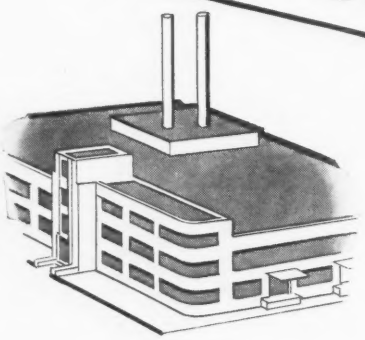
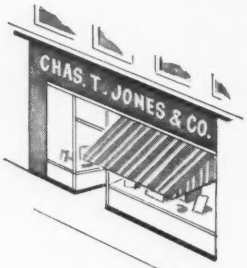
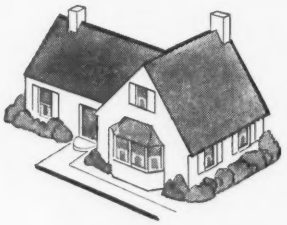
Packaging Insurance PAYS

ALL DOWN THE LINE







FROM HERE

You, the packager of the product, are the first to collect. With Packaging Insurance (the Alseco Rolled-On Method of sealing) your line moves rapidly and smoothly. Alseco Machines rarely have to be shut down for repairs or adjustments. That saves money.

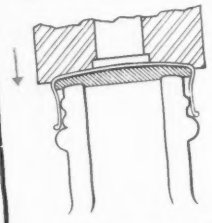
TO HERE

Your customers, the wholesaler and retailer, seldom have occasion to return goods because of leakage or evaporation. Both they and you are the gainers because of the extra security of Alseco R-O Seals.

TO HERE

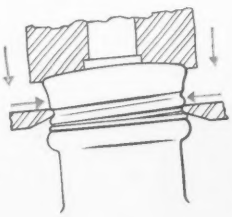
Your ultimate consumers receive your product just as you made it. And they can get at it easily. Alseco Seals are simple to open. You gain consumer good will, repeat sales.

HERE'S WHY THE ROLLED-ON METHOD OF SEALING IS "PACKAGING INSURANCE"



1. Plain-skirted Alseco Seal is uniformly seated. Under stationary top pressure, container lip is embedded in liner evenly all around.

2. While held in that position, threads are Rolled-On to conform exactly to threads on container. Each seal is tailor-made, fits perfectly.



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALSECO SUPPLIES Packaging Insurance in many forms. In addition to the standard R-O Seals, there are others which protect your product from tampering, pilfering, substitution and adulteration.

Often it is possible to adapt the Rolled-On method of application to solving special sealing problems that ready-made closures can't answer. Special seals for serums are an example.

★ ★ ★

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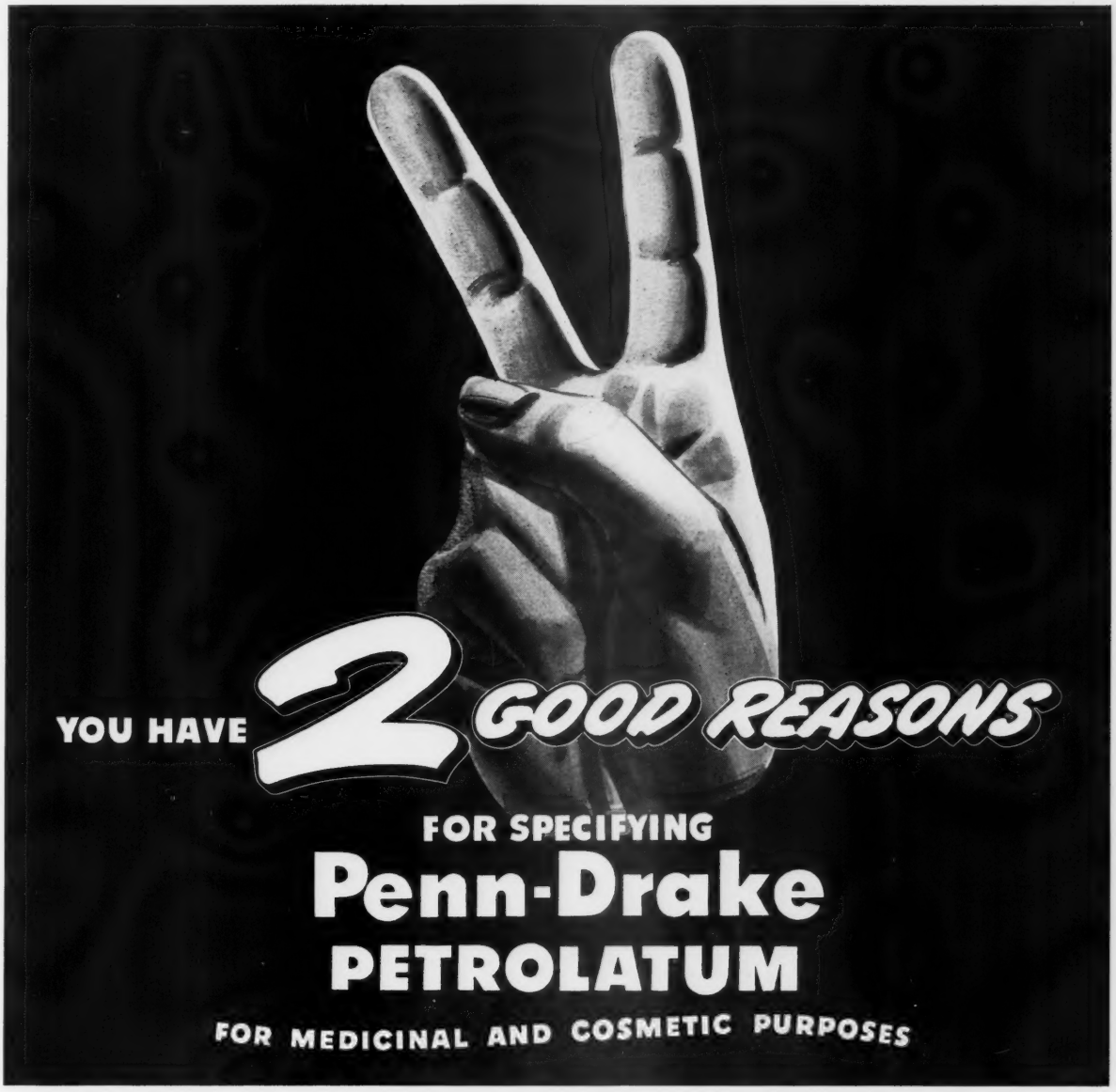

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FOR SPECIFYING

Penn-Drake PETROLATUM

FOR MEDICINAL AND COSMETIC PURPOSES

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The amazing resistance to oxidation, light and heat shown by Penn-Drake Petrolatum comes from the fact that all harmful impurities are removed by our exclusive manufacturing process, developed through seventy years of petrolatum refining experience.

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When you think of bottles, think of

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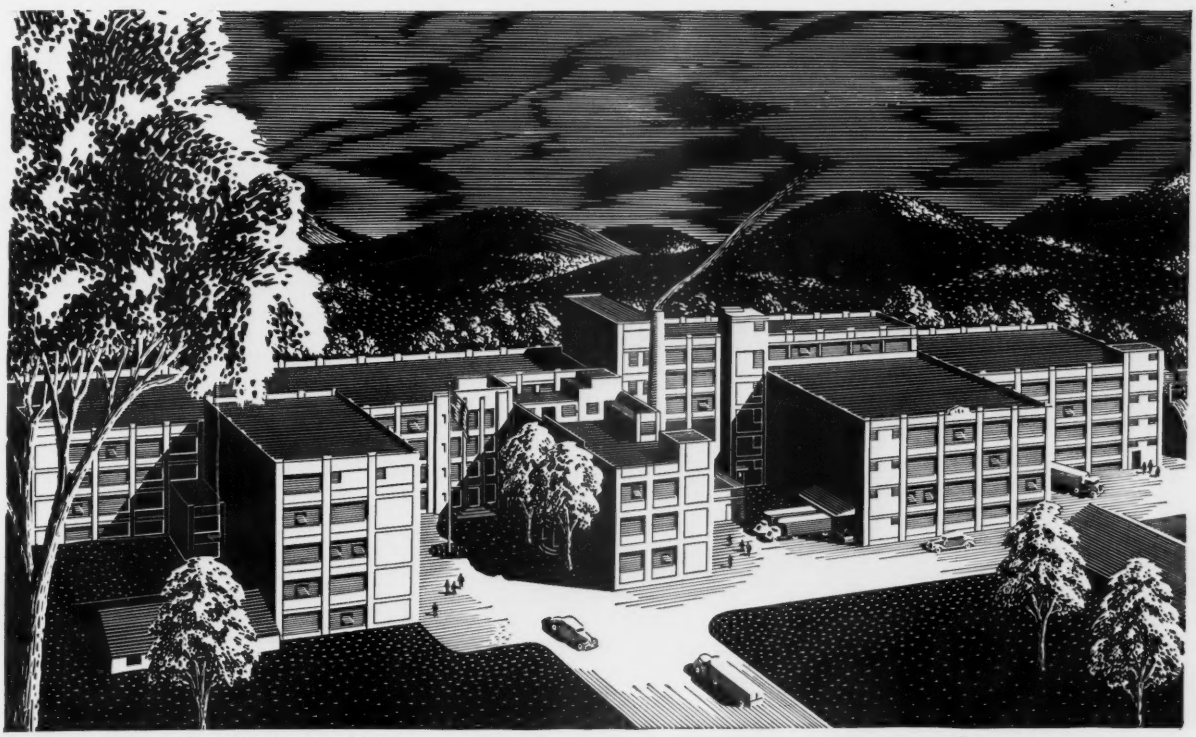

ALLIED MANUFACTURING LABORATORIES AT SUFFERN, N. Y.

THE HANDS BEHIND THE HAND *that applies Loveliness*

The hands behind the hand that applies your cosmetics must of necessity be experienced, versatile, thorough, energetic and competent hands.

To these hands you, as a manufacturer, entrust your reputation. They hold the future of your business. For this very reason, expert knowledge must be at their fingertips. They must be the composite hands of an artist, scientist, craftsman, and business executive. These skilled hands must protect you against error. They must win consumer recognition and acceptance. And they must assure repeat sales.

Because Allied recognizes the great responsibility that it has to its customers, vigilance at this great plant is never relaxed. Constant rigid inspection by expert technicians of every product leaving the Allied plant is the reason for Allied's reputation for consistently high quality products. From the basic formula to the completed package on your dealer's shelf, every operation that has contributed to the finished product reflects the experienced hands that have been schooled in the Allied tradition of perfection.

Make the Allied Products Manufacturing plant, with its thousands of busy and skilled hands, *your* own manufacturing plant.

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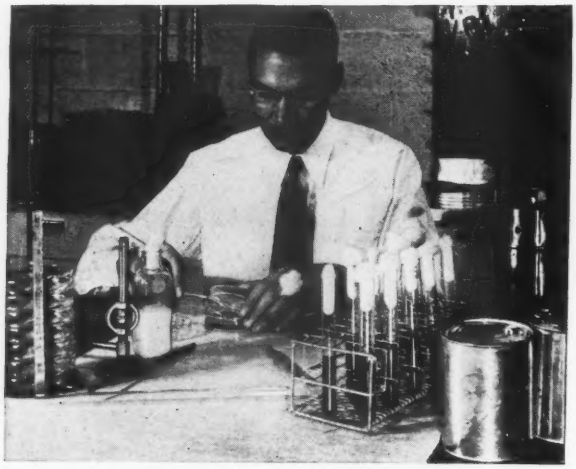
Private Brand Specialists. • Makers of the world's finest cosmetics and toiletries

Plant and laboratories • Suffern, New York

INSIDE NEWS

JUNE PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

A Potent Weapon Behind National's Research



BACTERIOLOGY—THE WEAPON—For the attack on problems of the canning industry, to defend it against the ravages of food spoilage. This is a relatively new science, involving the study of invisible microorganisms, widely distributed in nature. If it were not for the presence of these microorganisms which grow readily in foods, canning would be relatively simple.

In the days before Bacteriology became recognized as an exact science, it was known that foods packed in cans required heating in order to prevent spoilage of the contents. This brought about experimental canning which resulted in more or less hit or miss methods and frequently almost complete spoilage occurred. As more became known of Bacteriology, the direct relation between this science and the canning industry started extensive work in applying this science, which has resulted in the establishment of processing temperatures and times for all canned products, and has practically eliminated spoilage.

The study of microorganisms which are in or on the surfaces of all foods and equipment in canning plants, as well as in the ingredients used in canning, and the methods of determining the temperatures required to destroy the various forms of these microorganisms has made it possible to place the canning industry on a firm scientific basis.

This brief discussion will indicate to the reader why National's Research Field Service established a Bacteriological Laboratory and built up a competent staff to apply this science to the problems of the canning industry.

The photograph shows one of the staff members determining the microorganisms in a spoiled canned product. Not only does a knowledge of these microorganisms occurring in the raw materials help to determine the canning procedure necessary to destroy them or render them inactive, but it also makes it possible to determine why a can of food has spoiled. Work of this nature along bacteriological lines is absolutely necessary to the Research Field Service men, for when they detect spoilage in the canner's plant, it is not always possible to immediately determine the cause. Through the aid of their Bacteriological Laboratory, samples of these spoiled goods are examined and findings reported back immediately to men in the field who are then able to take steps at once to solve the canners spoilage problems.

To those unfamiliar with the canning industry it may be seen that the science of Bacteriology, thought by many to be related solely to the medical field, also serves a fundamental purpose in the canning industry. "RESEARCH IS ORGANIZED THINKING." (141)

Fluoride Activator Recently Developed

A new activator developed at a southern university experiment station increases the effectiveness of sodium fluoride, a material which has recently been in very short supply. The result has been to decrease the quantities of fluoride necessary for effective insect control. (142)

Bromelin Obtained From Pineapples

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station at Honolulu, T. H., has developed a method of obtaining bromelin from the peels and cores of pineapple. The bromelin is precipitated with alcohol from juice pressed from the peels and cores in a stage of manufacture where the juice is of little value to the canner. The alcohol is then recovered and is used again with other batches of juice. Bromelin is an enzyme which breaks down meat protein and is of value in making tough meat cuts tender. (143)

Women to the Rescue

A New Jersey packing corporation has learned that it's not a man's world in which we live. Six young women, forewomen along the corporation's canning and quick-freezing lines, are enrolled as students in night courses at a New Jersey college. To the surprise of the college instructors, the young women have shown marked ability in working out engineering projects as well as initiative in improving production methods at the plant. A better method of handling No. 10 tins that won't go through the ordinary labeling machine was worked out by one young lady. She has a couple of other new labeling ideas that she thinks are practical. The others have suggested methods to speed up and simplify packing operations and they say they've just started. (144)

Shrimp Cleaning Machine

Cleaning shrimp, long considered impracticable by canners, is now economically performed by a machine. Shrimp in the shell are fed through slots between two diagonally grooved belts which carry them in position over a circular saw. The saw completely removes the alimentary canal. Large disks between the belts and above the saw serve to straighten curved shrimp sufficiently and to hold them against the saw. (145)

(Advertisement)

BY NATIONAL CAN

JUNE PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1942

U. S. Army Field Tests

Prove Superiority of "Parachute Ration"

Extensive Army field tests have conclusively proved that the Army Type K or "Parachute Ration" is a superior emergency field ration which can be subjected to all types of field conditions and all sorts of weather and yet please soldiers with its nutritive and appetite appeal qualities. A platoon of troops which subsisted through four days of field operations on "K" rations did not show any impairment in physical or mental conditions.

Canned meats are included in the Type K ration. The ration is composed of breakfast, dinner and supper units. The breakfast unit contains one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of veal luncheon meat, one package of malted milk dextrose tablets, two packages of soluble coffee, three tablets of sugar and one stick of chewing gum. The dinner unit contains one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of pork luncheon meat, one package of dextrose tablets, one tube of concentrated bouillon and one stick of chewing gum. The supper unit is composed of one package of "defense" biscuits, one package of compressed graham biscuits, one can of cervelat sausage, one 2-oz. bar of ration "D," four tablets of sugar, one package of lemon juice powder, and one stick of chewing gum. (146)

A full day's supply of emergency field rations, exhibited by Captain R. H. MacDonnell of the Subsistence Research Laboratory, Chicago.

Cannery Wastes Treated With Soda Ash

Research on the treatment of vegetable cannery wastes has revealed that soda ash can be used to advantage in biological filters in place of lime. Soda ash is not affected by carbon dioxide, while lime, when used in small amounts, is completely precipitated by the carbon dioxide. In the past, lime has been used in an attempt to control the odor and acidity in biological filters. But the amount required to maintain alkaline conditions in a high rate recirculation filter is sufficient to produce a degree of alkalinity detrimental to maximum biological activity.

In the tests with soda ash, an average increase in efficiency of 44 percent resulted from the use of this chemical over that when no acidity control was maintained. Odors were eliminated and clarification improved. The use of soda ash is expected to find practical application during the coming canning season. (147)

New Canning-Pea Withstands Heat

Several new pea varieties for canning and freezing were included in trials reported by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. It was found that the new canning-pea variety, Wisconsin Merit, can tolerate heat better than any late pea yet observed. It has usually exceeded Perfection in yield, although it has been considered rather variable in berry color by some canners. (148)

Castor Extracts Combat Insects

New insecticides from the castor plant have been used effectively in the control of scale insects and several species of spiders in the Florida citrus industry. Successful tests have also been conducted on apples and vegetables, both in Florida and New England. Castor extracts may eventually find wide usage in the agricultural insecticide field, although at present there is little prospect of their effective use in household insecticides. (149)

Technical Topics

ALUMINUM CRESYLATE is a constituent of an improved form of sheep dip in powder form. The compound also contains finely divided sulphur. It is easy to pack and transport, it is not affected by hard water, it is easier to mix than plain sulphur dip and it will dilute with a high proportion of water to give an efficient bath containing a suspension of finely divided sulphur and a solution of cresylic acid. (150)

A CATION-ABSORBING RESIN deposited on a highgrade diatomaceous filter aid has been found to possess unique decolorizing and iron absorption properties by a British Columbia sugar refinery. The filtering material is said to yield soft sugars of excellent bloom. It can be used with standard filtration equipment and it is regenerated after use. (151)

METHYL BORATE can be produced directly by a method recently patented by an American company. Basis of the method is the distillation of boric acid with an excess of methanol. The methyl borate distills over as a binary azeotropic mixture with methanol. Investigations have shown methyl borate potentially useful as an ingredient of antiseptics and disinfectants. (152)

COCOA BEANS and their shells contain anti-oxidants suitable for incorporation with essential oils, organic dyestuffs and similar materials to reduce deterioration due to oxidative changes, it is claimed in a recent foreign patent. (153)

TEETOTALLER RATS, with a diet deficient in vitamin B_1, developed serious nervous disorders sooner than their litter mates who received the same diet supplemented with whiskey or alcohol. (154)

NEW SOAP PROCESS—A new soap process has just been patented (U.S. No. 2,271,619) in which soap is produced by alcoholysis instead of the usual hydrolysis. The glycerine can be readily recovered in almost pure and undiluted form, while the alcohol can be recovered for re-use. The new process makes possible an exceptional expansion in plant capacity. A further advantage is that glycerine recovery can be effected even when potash soaps are made. (155)

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquirers to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corp., 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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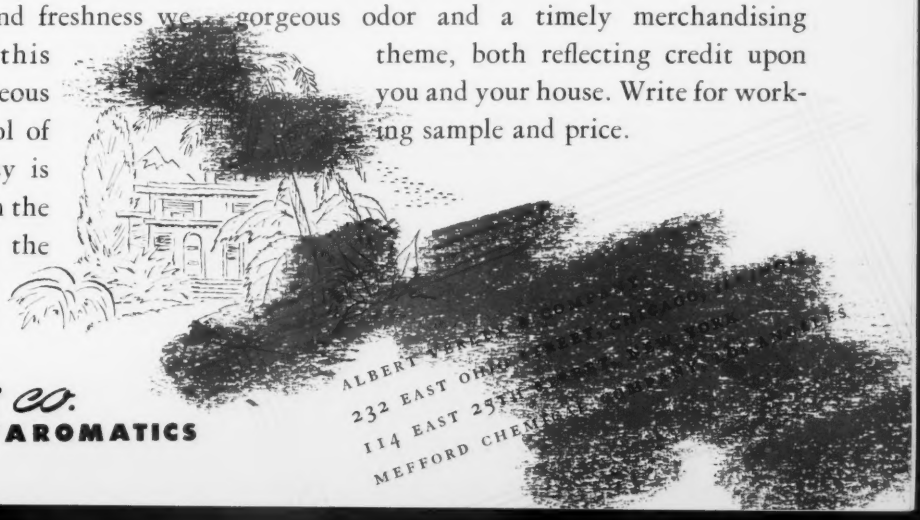

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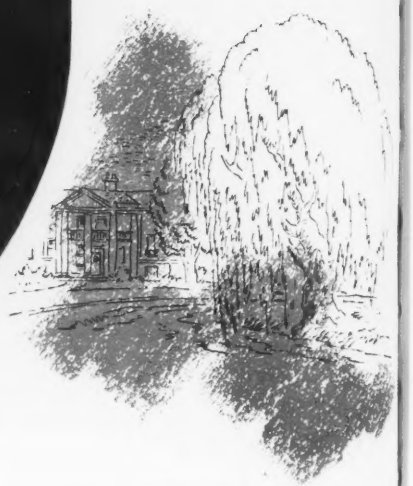

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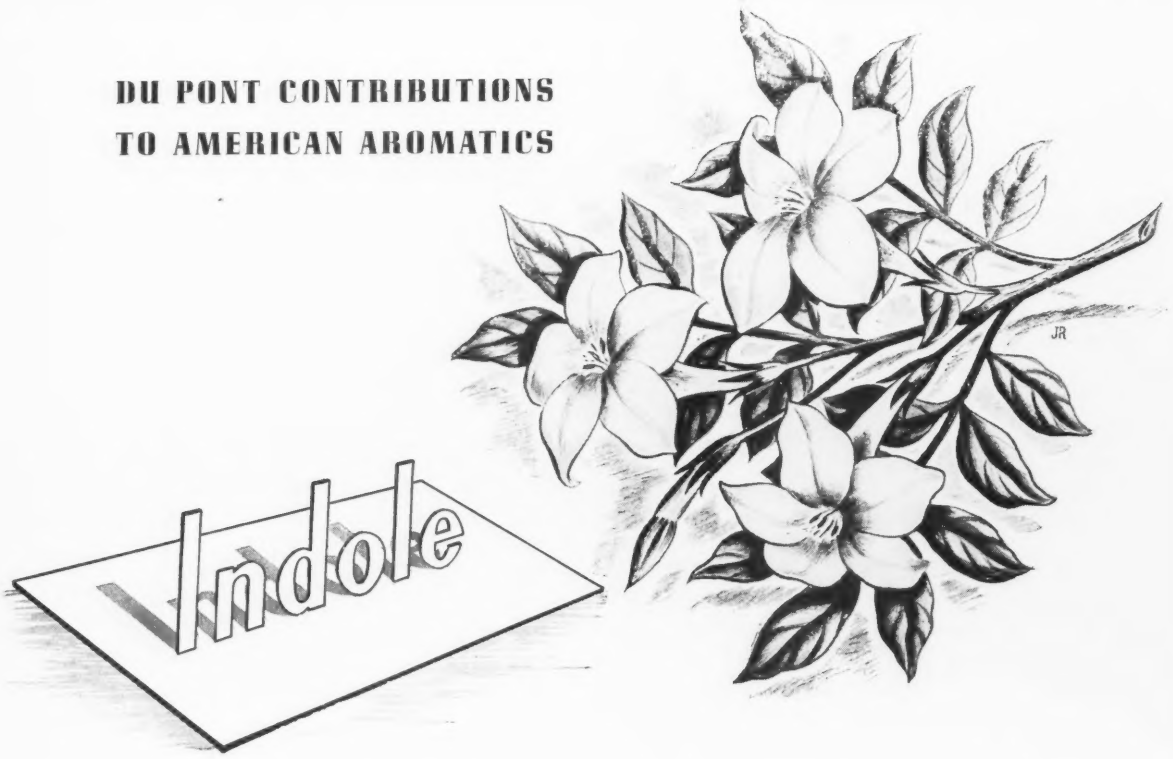

In the fall of 1940, Du Pont announced the first production of Indole in this country. As in the case of Alpine Violet (cyclamen aldehyde) and Skatole, production of Indole met a specific wartime need. ☆☆☆ *In addition to such research in specific problems, Du Pont aromatics benefit from the broad, interdependent research program maintained by Du Pont. For instance, synthetic camphor led to Isobornyl Acetate. Research in giant molecules opened the way to Astrotone fixative. And Anisic Aldehyde was linked with a new pharmaceutical chemical.*

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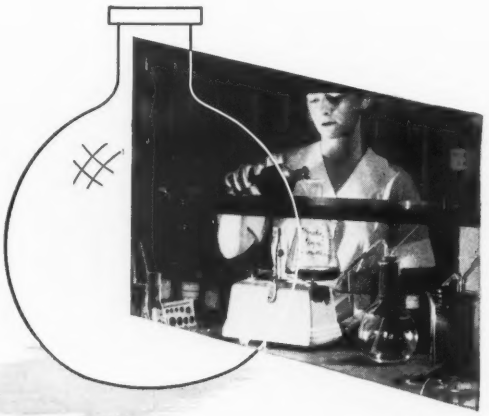

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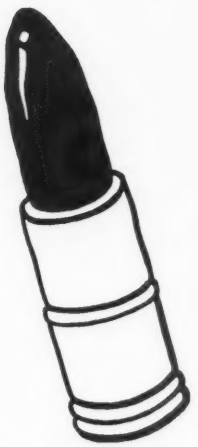

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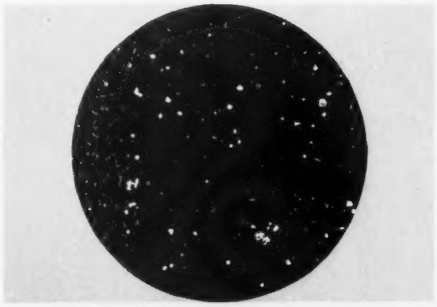

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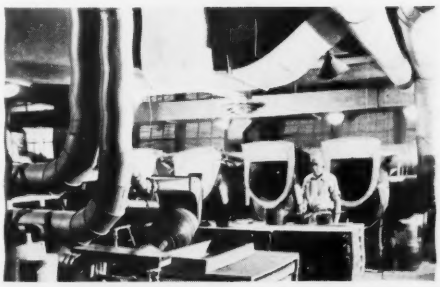
Under the microscope at 500X, Hydrated Aluminas, C-700, show up as fine, uniform, spherical particles. They have a calculated size of less than 3,000 mesh, and are soft and smooth to the touch. Some C-700 Aluminas mix and disperse readily in oils, while others may be used in water suspension. Their interesting chemical and physical properties suit them to use in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, where you need a neutral, white base.



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A hydrogel of high water content; pure, translucent white; odorless, neutral, soft and creamy in texture.

Gelatinous Alumina may enable you to simplify the preparation of organic salts of aluminum. Under proper conditions, it reacts directly with weak organic acids to form such compounds as aluminum stearate, oleate, and palmitate, with water as the only by-product. It serves as an emulsifying and dispersing agent for vegetable and mineral oils and waxes. It can absorb many medicinal organic colloids, and it imparts thixotropic properties to suspensions.

We'll gladly send you information and samples of these Alorco products for testing in your own laboratories. Write ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA (*Sales Agent* for ALUMINUM ORE COMPANY) 1964 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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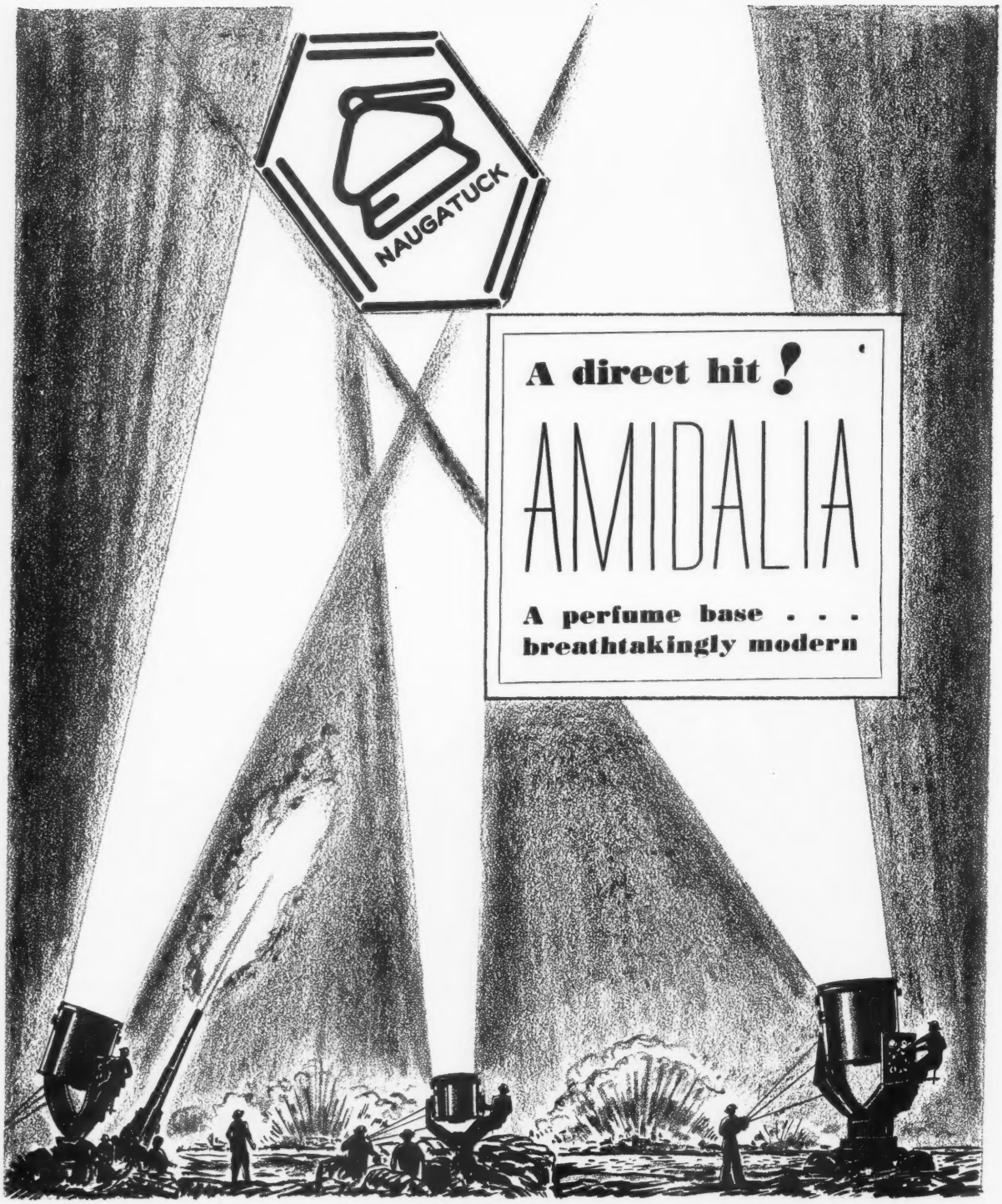
ALUMINUM ORE COMPANY

ALUMINUM AND FLUORINE COMPOUNDS



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DIVISION OF UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

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Sole Representatives for: BRUNO COURT, S. A., GRASSE, FRANCE C. A. P. P., CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

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Are your shades of Lipsticks, Rouges and Cream Rouges in tune with the times?

We are ready to harmonize them for you.

We also make quality—
COMPACTS, FACE POWDERS, CREAMS, TOILET WATERS, ETC.

ALL OXZYN products are checked by experienced chemists, to insure absolute compliance with the Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

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Cheaper — Better — More Attractive
Samples of the New Mushroom Puff to match your Color Scheme on request.

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ONE PLEASANT AVENUE
CLIFTON

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We must have production of essential equipment. We must have the men properly trained for this equipment. Those that are on the production line and the men in the armed forces must be kept healthful and when their health is in any way impaired, they must be given the best attention possible so that they are again restored to their best physical condition.

We are thankful that we have a part to play in contributing to the health of our people and we will do all within our power to keep Perfection Dropper Outfits and Perfection Dropper Fitments moving to the points where they will do the most good.

1 Non-rolling, extra depth, Bakelite cap; non-swelling Amekine synthetic rubber part, without strong odor. Saftee ball glass.

2 Double shell metal cap; special thin flange rubber part; special bent glass.

3 Regular or acid resisting plastic cap; regular rubber part in various colors; semi-blunt glass.

4 Single shell metal cap; clutch rubber part; tooled blunt glass.

5 Fancy colored beetle cap; midget rubber part; regular straight glass.

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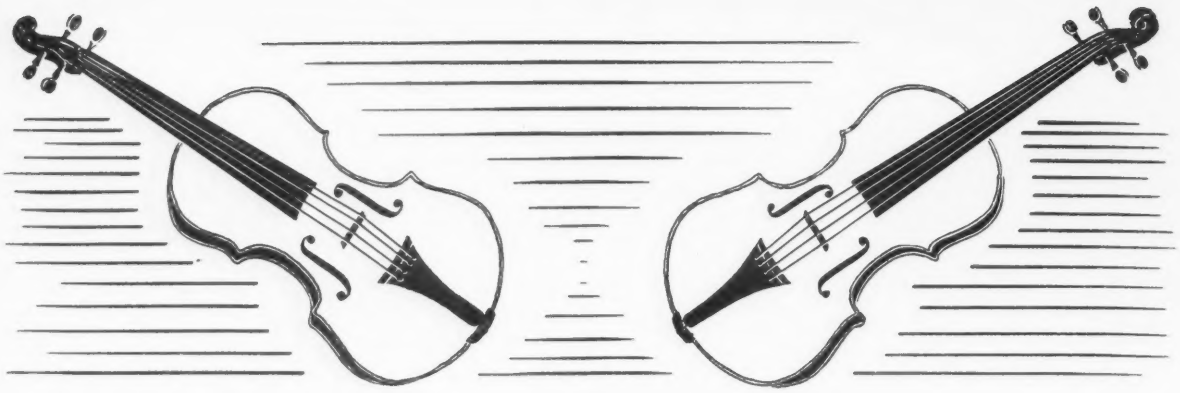

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Specialties
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They look so much alike that only a real expert could make a satisfactory choice.

But you don't have to be an expert to realize the advantages of choosing A. C. DRURY & CO., INC., for your raw materials. YOU'LL KNOW that you are selecting a house with years of importing and distributing experience, a house which can guarantee efficient and dependable service at all times.

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Since 1852
THEODOR LEONHARD WAX CO.
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Bleachers, & Refiners of Bees-Wax.
White Bleached Bees-Wax
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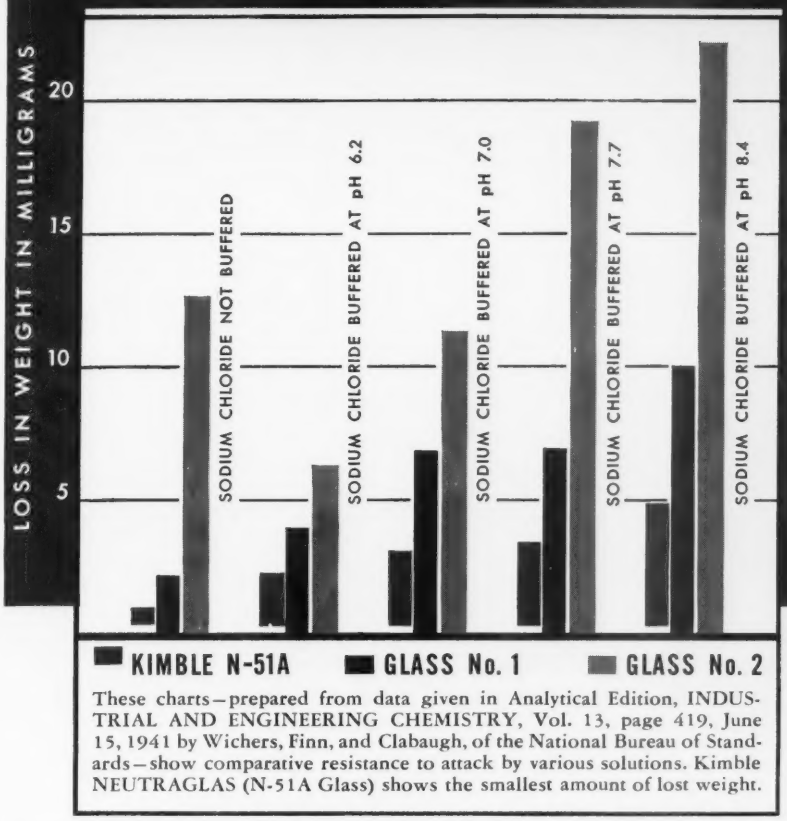

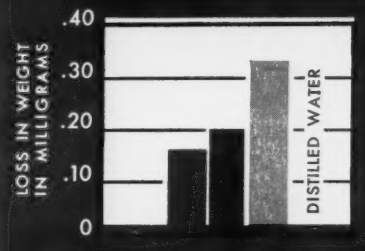

These charts—prepared from data given in Analytical Edition, INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY, Vol. 13, page 419, June 15, 1941 by Wichers, Finn, and Clabaugh, of the National Bureau of Standards—show comparative resistance to attack by various solutions. Kimble NEUTRAGLAS (N-51A Glass) shows the smallest amount of lost weight.

KIMBLE'S NEUTRAGLAS (*N-51A* GLASS)

SETS NEW STANDARDS FOR MINIMUM SOLUBILITY

Here is fulfillment of the highest hopes for a glass that will be CLINICALLY SAFE—containers in which pharmaceuticals and biologicals may be packaged and stored and maintain the most exacting standards of quality, potency and pH value.

For Assurance

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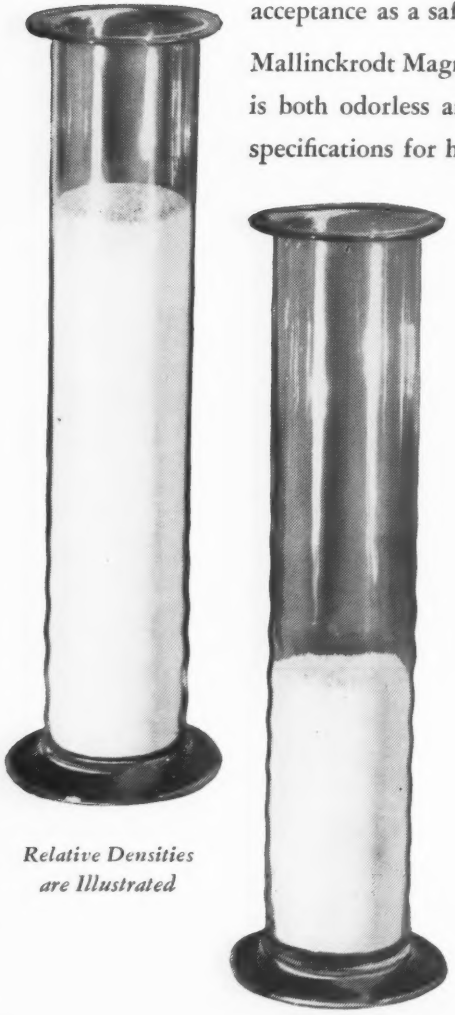
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE

The Ideal Antacid and Adsorbent

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate, because of its high capacity for neutralization of excess acidity and its high adsorption index, is gaining increasingly wide acceptance as a safe and effective antacid.

Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate is an extremely fine, soft, white powder, and is both odorless and tasteless. It is carefully standardized to meet established specifications for high adsorptive index and acid neutralization value.



Relative Densities are Illustrated

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE N.N.R. POWDERED... has an apparent bulk of 46-50 fluid ounces per pound. Ideally suited for tablets, capsules and powders.

For those who require a product of exceptional bulk, there is another grade . . .

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE BULKY

. . . having an apparent bulk of 70-75 fluid ounces per pound. Meets the same high purity requirements as the N.N.R. In addition to its extreme bulk, this grade also possesses correspondingly higher adsorptive efficiency.

SAMPLES AND PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS ON REQUEST

FINE CHEMICALS *Mallinckrodt* SINCE 1867

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75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS

KEEPING POSTED

Health Supplies Branch

William M. Bristol Jr. has been succeeded by Francis M. Shields as Chief of the Health Supplies Branch of the WPB. Mr. Bristol, who went to Washington as a dollar a year man before our active participation in the war, returns to his activities in Bristol-Myers Company. Mr. Shields, who was formerly vice-president of the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., follows out the new policy of the WPB under which the various branches are now headed by men from industries other than the ones which they are regulating.

The men holding the positions under the chiefs of the branches are from the industries which the branches are regulating. Therefore, under Mr. Shields, Fred J. Stock, formerly of the Walgreen Drug Company, and for the past year an industrial commodity specialist of the Health Supplies Branch, becomes Deputy Branch Chief. And under Mr. Stock is Floyd Thayer, formerly of Abbott Laboratories, as contact man for the pharmaceutical industry, and Turner F. Currens, formerly of Norwich Pharmacal Company, as contact man for the proprietary industry.

Cosmetic Branch

The Toiletries and Cosmetic Branch of the WPB, which is under the direction of Chief C. A. Willard, who is from the fruit industry, is shaping up. Dr. Dan Dahle who was loaned to the branch by the FDA is returning to his former position as soon as a successor is appointed from the industry to the position of Deputy Chief. Also working in this branch are Albert B. Pacini, of American Home Products Co.; J. M. Williams, of Allied Products, Inc.; and H. H. Couch, of Elizabeth Arden. These three men were chief chemists of their respective firms and are acting in an advisory capacity on technical and production problems.

Pharmaceutical Committee

Advisory committees to the various branches of WPB controlling this industry have been named. There are two advisory committees under the Health Supplies Branch, one for the pharmaceutical industry and the other for the proprietary medicine industry. Members of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Advisory Committee are: R. Lincoln McNeil, McNeil Laboratories, Philadelphia; Elmer Bobst, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J.; Carleton H. Palmer, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, Winthrop Chemical Co., New York; Dr. D. E. Baughman, Fort Dodge Serum Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.; C. H. Nelson Jr., Hart Drug Corporation, Miami, Fla.; Paul R. Frohring, General Biochemicals, Chagrin Falls, O.; George R. Flint, Flint, Eaton & Company, Decatur, Ill.; S. Dewitt Clough, Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.; Dr. A. W. Lescohier, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Eli Lilly, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

Cosmetic Committee

The Toiletries and Cosmetic Branch of the WPB has an advisory committee consisting of the following members: Joseph A. Danilek, Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp., New York; R. L. Evans, Ralph L. Evans Associates, Hoboken, N. J.; Davis Factor, Max Factor Company, Los Angeles; Manning O'Connor, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City; John W. Smith, Aladdin Laboratories, Minneapolis; Paul H. Douglas, Bourjois, Inc., New York; E. W. Golden Jr., Keystone Laboratories, Memphis, Tenn.; Jule Gordon (sales representative) F. W. Fitch Co., New York; Joseph D. Nelson, Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati; John H. Wallace Jr., Wallace Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J.; Northam Warren, Northam Warren Corp., Stamford, Conn.; J. E. Wiedhopf, Parfums Ciro, New York.

Proprietary Committee

The Advisory Committee for the Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers Industry is composed of the following: J. G. Ayars, Allan & Company; Charles S. Beardsley, Miles Laboratories; J. M. Buck Jr., Plough, Inc.; H. M. Clark, Hess & Clark (veterinary manufacturers); F. L. Dewees, S. F. Baker & Co.; James Hill Jr., Sterling Products; W. J. Kirn, (Anacin) American Home Products Co.; George H. Miller, The Musterole Co.; William T. Preyer, Vick Chemical Company; R. E. Taylor, The Takara Company. D. D. Keynon, of the Kondon Manufacturing Company, was appointed but could not serve, so another member will be appointed.

Committee Functions

These advisory committees are for the purpose of advising the WPB branches as to the best way in which curtailments should be made. They are not for the purpose of maintaining a status quo in an industry, but they called in when reductions of supplies are to be made, and they are to tell the WPB how these reductions can be made with the least discomfort to the industry. The Advisory Committee for the Proprietary Medicine Manufacturers Industry met late in May with the officials of the Health Supplies Branch, and discussed shortages of packaging materials, the WPB explaining certain phases of contemplated plans. There was a lengthy discussion concerning containers, closures, standardization of packages, elimination of different sizes, elimination of slow moving items, and a discussion of the Production Requirements Plan which will soon be put into effect. A Three Man Panel Committee was appointed consisting of Charles S. Beardsley, H. M. Clark, and George H. Miller. This committee is responsible to the industry and will request the government to call a full committee meeting at any time the industry may consider it advisable.

Allowances Not In Prices

Interesting is the fact that the OPA has ruled that the general price ceiling order does not freeze bona fide advertising allowances, the use of demonstrators, or the giving of P. M.'s. This ruling clarifies any confusion that might arise from the wording price ceiling order, "no seller shall change his customary allowances." The ruling means that those allowances to distributors which were given for the purpose of being spent by the distributor to further the sale of the products, are not fixed allowances which must be included in the price. Allowances which were called by the names of advertising allowances, P. M.'s or other titles, but which allowances were not spent by the distributor in the interest of promoting the sale of the manufacturers' goods, must be continued.

Red Cross Trade-Marks

Steps are being taken by government officials to prevent the use of the red cross as a symbol or trade-mark by manufacturers of drug products. A bill has been introduced in Congress which would prevent the use of the red cross as a symbol or trade-mark in the sale of goods, and a complaint has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against a paper manufacturer who has used the mark since 1897. Perhaps the best known user of the mark to this industry is Johnson & Johnson.

President Roosevelt is said to have asked Congress to enact a law preventing the use of the symbol and trade-mark on any commercial products. In the Federal Trade Commission complaint, the Commission contends that use of the emblem and name "Red Cross" misleads the purchaser into the erroneous belief that the company maintains some connection with, or that the product is endorsed by the American Red Cross, or that the American Red Cross is interested financially in the sale of the product, and further that the product is made in accordance with the Red Cross sanitary standards.

OPA Makes Change

The section of the OPA in charge of the prices of this industry has been divided into two parts. Frank A. Delgado, who formerly headed the section in charge of this industry, continues in charge of pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemicals. Robert W. Burns, formerly of Merck & Co., and R. J. Strasenburgh, is acting chief of a new division which will handle proprietary medicines and cosmetics. The splitting of the authority is the natural result of the increased work caused by the general price ceiling order.

"Sniff Kit" for Defense

A new type of product indicating how the cosmetic manufacturers can convert their operations to products required by war activities is the "Sniff Kit" which is to be used to teach civilians to identify five different kinds of poison gas without any ill effects. The kit, made by Northam Warren Corporation, and containing five simulated gas charges developed jointly with van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., has been approved by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, and were made according to recommendations proposed by Col. Walter P. Burn, C. W. S., former OCD Chief of Training.

The kit consists of five glass stoppered bottles packed in tan fabric covered box, each bottle containing a simulated gas—mustard, phosgene, chlorpicrin, Lewisite, and tear gas. The label of each bottle describes the form and persistence of each gas, its physiological effect on the human system, first aid and field neutrali-

zation instructions, methods of protection, the tactical uses, and type of shell or bomb loadings. The company is pricing them at five dollars each.

Cosmetic Cooperation

Finding that there is an impression among beauty and fashion editors that the cosmetic industry has shown lack of appreciation of the war effort and has failed to cooperate with the WPB, OPA, and other governmental agencies, S. L. Mayham, Executive Secretary of the Toilet Goods Association recently addressed a letter to these editors to irradicate this impression.

"This is a serious misapprehension, . . . inclined to do harm to earnest and patriotic manufacturers in our field who have done as much, if not more than manufacturers in other related fields," writes Mr. Mayham, "and I think that the Toilet Goods Association itself has gone a great deal further than most associations in allied industries.

"What our manufacturers and this association are really suffering from is not failure to do all and more than we have been called upon to do, but from failure to publicize our efforts as widely and as vigorously as have some other groups whose members have really not done as much."

Mr. Mayham tells of the action on the part of the industry to save paper which was so successful that no government order was necessary. He tells of the hard working small committee that was organized before we entered the war which has been constantly cooperating in the conservation of critical materials, such as metals, glycerine, alcohol, and many others. In almost every instance the industry was ahead of the government in efforts to replace materials not as yet on the critical list.

The association has been studying conversion to war work since last summer, and offered to accept orders without any profit whatsoever and distribute it among the members so that at least a part of everyone's facilities would be engaged in war production. Mr. Mayham believes that the association was the first to send to Washington an experienced plant engineer and production man to investigate the possibilities of conversion without any expense to the government.

Trade Advertising Approved

The subject of advertising as a part of the cost of contracts for delivery of goods to the Army or Navy was recently covered in an explanatory booklet which was prepared by Maurice E. Peloubet, assistant chief of the accounting advisory branch of the WPB. The booklet, according to Mr. Peloubet, is an explanation of the decision which has been worked out by the WPB with the aid of Army, Navy, and Treasury Department officials.

Although manufacturers who accepted negotiated contracts with a specific clause, must pay for their advertising out of profits and not include these expenditures in costs, an exemption is made in the case of technical advertising placed in trade publications. This exception placing business publications in a favored position is made for two reasons. First, the government considers it advantageous to keep the business publications alive because of the service which they might render, and secondly, educational advertising in trade publications can help spread knowledge of new techniques and thus indirectly aid the war effort.

Trying to Look Ahead

At all meetings of the various trade associations held this year the emphasis has naturally been upon the conduct of business under war conditions. Washington officials, both from the Army and Navy as well as officials from the related branches of the WPB and OPA have been present at the meetings and told the associations what they can. The attendance at the annual meetings this year has been extremely heavy due to the fact that the manufacturers of this industry are particularly anxious to find out, if possible, what lies ahead in the conduct of their businesses.

But however much one attends meetings or talks to representatives from Washington, one can never be certain of just what lies very far ahead under the present conditions. The plans of the Army, Navy, Lend-lease, and other interested branches of the government change constantly as the fortunes of war compel these changes to be made. What is plentiful today, might be scarce tomorrow. Demands for certain types of products or commodities have a way of increasing in geometric ratios as a war progresses. There is no one who can assure any business man of what demands will be made upon him before the war is over, or of what will be the condition of his business a comparatively short time ahead. Business men are trying to work with a view of three months ahead, but this time is rapidly shortening. Plans will have to be made on a month to month basis before long if the present trend continues.

Digitalis Potency Change

The Food and Drug Administration is wise in suggesting that conspicuous notice of the reduction in strength of U.S.P. XII digitalis preparations be given on the labels during the transition period. The reduction in potency of the U.S.P. XII preparations is estimated at forty per cent. or more in at least one-half of the cases. Proper standardization of digitalis is of extreme importance. In addition to proper notice being given on the new forms of digitalis, some method should be worked out to insure the consumption of the more potent U.S.P. XI preparations so that the two will not be on the market at the same time.

COSMETICS AND THE WAR EFFORT

MANUFACTURERS and distributors of cosmetics are unable to understand why steps are being taken to curtail the output of cosmetics in a manner which does not appear to be concerned with furtherance of the war effort. All the reports coming out of Washington indicate that some officials appear willing to let the manufacture of cosmetics continue without restrictions other than in the use of those raw materials which are vitally needed in the prosecution of the war. But there are other officials in Washington who seem to be of the opinion that all industries must be made to suffer whether such suffering helps the war industry or not. It is the opinion of this second group of officials that seems to be making headway.

The reasoning back of this movement to make all industries suffer seems to be that this country can do everything bigger or better than any other country in the world. And when we go into a total war, we place upon ourselves greater hardships than any other country even though it is not necessary. So, since England had to curtail her cosmetic output to twnety-five per cent. of peacetime production because of the problem of importing her raw materials, we also must curtail our cosmetic output even though we are not faced with any problem of importing our raw materials. One must realize that England produces hardly anything for the production of cosmetics with the exception of chalk. And since the main problem in England is shipping space to get into the country the necessary food and munitions, the surprising thing is that cosmetics were not abandoned altogether in her case.

Furthermore, England's problem as regards labor and plants is entirely different than our own. In this country we have so much plant space that the manufacturing plants of cosmetic manufacturers fade into insignificance. Many cosmetic manufacturers merely have one floor in a building. Also these plants are merely for simple operations such as mixing and sifting, with the greater parts of the plants devoted to packaging operations. Cosmetic manufacturing plants are in effect assembly plants using specialized machinery that is not of use for any other purpose.

As regards our labor situation, the cosmetic industry employs not more than seventeen thousand people in the production of all its products. Practically all of these people are unskilled laborers, and the high percentage of them are women. Also, these people are scattered throughout the country and are not necessarily within reach of plants producing goods for direct prosecution of the war. The distances in this country are so great compared with England, that it is most difficult to transfer these people to other positions. This small amount of labor might well be continued in the cosmetic industry since they could contribute little or nothing to positions directly concerned with the war effort. And dependent upon these employees of manufacturers for their livelihood are the very large number of people who earn their living from the distribution and sales of cosmetics. This latter group totals the astounding number of 374,000 people. These persons consist of 56,903 drug store clerks (one to each store); 14,000 department store clerks and demonstrators; 16,946 syndicate store clerks (one to each store); 275,000 beauty shop operators (two employees and owner to each shop); 1,500 jobbers' salesmen; and 10,000 jobbers to beauty shops. Therefore, curtailment of cosmetic manufacture endangers the welfare of this enormous number of distributors and sales people and adds to the already pressing problem of finding jobs for sales people who are thrown out of work through no fault of their own but are not fitted for positions in defense industries.

It must be realized that there are officials in Washington who are not interested in the prosecution of the war effort. These people are there to use the war effort as an excuse for furthering social and economic changes in which they are vitally interested. These people are going to bring about these changes by the use of the war effort if they possibly can. They feel that the war gives them the golden opportunity for which they have been waiting. They also know that anyone who opposes

Why should cosmetic production be curtailed and how should it be curtailed are the questions the industry want answered. Manufacturers want to help in the prosecution of the war effort, but they want to be sure that their sacrifices are of benefit.

their plans runs the chance of being accused of refusing to sacrifice for the war effort. These officials feel that they are above suspicion because they are giving up their time to work for the government at a timewhen the government needs help.

These officials are attempting to produce a spirit of complete abandonment of anything and everything. In order to make the country more war conscious, all should suffer. Further, these officials feel that since the automobile industry, the refrigerator industry, the stove industry, the radio industry, and other industries have had their markets taken away from them and been forced to convert to war production, certainly no industry should be allowed to roll merrily along. As regards the cosmetic industry, they do not care about the fact that it cannot be converted to war production and must starve if it is not allowed to make cosmetics.

The only way in which the war effort can gain from restricting the cosmetic industry is by curtailment of those raw materials and packaging materials that are needed for the war effort. The only additional aid to the war effort might come from the small relief to the problem of shipping and transportation that smaller production of cosmetics might produce. The cosmetic manufacturers have cooperated most willingly since our active participation in the war in the saving of raw materials and packaging materials. They have been ahead of Washington officials in this respect. Committees have long been at work to determine what savings were possible and to put them into effect before the WPB felt the necessity of issuing restrictive orders. Now further savings might be necessary, and the cosmetic manufacturers are only too anxious to effect them.

However, the industry has made many savings possible not only by economy, but also by substitution. The committee of the Toilet Goods Association is constantly working on the problem of substitutes for such materials as are urgently needed in prosecution of the war, and a report of that committee is published in this issue. Rather than hampering the war effort, such substitutions serve to aid the war effort. This is so because the maintenance of as much of our peace time economy as possible places this nation in more favorable position to stand a war of long duration, and furthermore, it makes the return to a peace time economy just so much easier when the war does end.

The idea of trying to determine what cosmetics are essential, and which are non-essential, does not make good sense. For some cosmetics are essential for certain classes of people, and other cosmetics are essential for other classes. A woman doing any sort of work with her hands or being exposed to weather would find a hand lotion and face creams vital to her well being and her health. Office workers and others must have rouge, lipsticks, powder, creans, and nail lacquers. It is possible for the women to economize in the use of these items, but it is essential that they be available to a reasonable extent unless they cannot be made without the use of raw materials or packaging materials that are directly used in the production of war goods and which are in too scant supply to allow cosmetic manufacturers to have what they require.

The idea of reducing the number of shades, sizes, and lines has more in its favor than has the preposterous idea of attempting to determine what cosmetics are essential and what ones are non-essential. But still this does not seem to be the proper approach to the problem. While such a step might effect economies in certain directions, it should not be taken unless it is absolutely necessary. Reduction of the number of shades accomplishes little or nothing beyond the amount of stock that must be carried to supply the demand. The only other reason for a reduction of the number of shades would be that certain colors used might not be available. But if this is so, then why not take away from the cosmetic manufacturers those colors which they cannot have and leave it to them to try to substitute for these colors with such materials as are available.

Reducing the number of sizes and effecting economy by urging people to buy the larger sizes looks good on

the surface but is a cause of waste when carefully examined. For aside from the economy effected in the stocks that must be carried, the real point of reducing the number of sizes is to effect economy in the packaging materials and packaging operations by having the consumers buy the larger sizes. But very often large percentages of the material contained in these large sizes are wasted due to the package not being resealed tightly after each use. Also the container might become broken, or the user may tire of that particular type or shade of product. In these many instances, what was believed to be economy really turned out to be waste of both raw materials, packaging materials, and labor.

Reducing the number of lines in existence is the same sort of a step with no other economy in its favor except that it will reduce the amount of stock that must be carried. Of course, reduction of the amount of stock that must be carried will come about automatically if the limit on inventory is finally ordered by the WPB, so why should the Toiletries and Cosmetics Branch of the WPB worry about steps that will accomplish no more than the inventory order will accomplish by itself?

The idea of an overall cut in the amount of cosmetics that can be produced is being proposed by some in Washington. This is the same scheme that has been followed in England although the cut proposed in this country is not at present as drastic as the seventy-five per cent. cut effected in England. Such a cut is probably proposed because it eliminates all arguments over what products are essential and non-essential, it eliminates all difficulty and detail in trying to eliminate shades, sizes, or other things that might complicate the desire of some officials to see that the cosmetic industry is curtailed whether it is necessary or not. Furthermore, it pleases those officials who seem to think that we should follow the English pattern. Reports are heard of basing the output on a comparison with the production of manufacturers during the year 1940. That the industry might wind up with an order that manufacturers can produce as much as they did in 1940 is something devoutly to be wished, but something that might not happen.

The underlying reasons that should control the decision whether or not the cosmetic manufacturers should be curtailed are shortages of raw materials and packages, shortages of shipping space, desire to curtail the spending of individuals so that they will have the money to pay their taxes. However, the necessity to prevent inflation cannot be accomplished by a price ceiling law alone. The price ceiling regulation demands that there be enough goods available to absorb the increased earnings of the country after taxes are paid and bonds are bought. Cosmetics are the ideal type of product to absorb part of this money. Everyone realizes that the increased income is going to the laboring class of people making somewhere around $2,000 a year under present conditions. In families where only one or two worked before, the entire family is employed now. These people always have spent everything that they got and they will, by and large, continue to do so. They will still have much more money to spend than they had before even after the taxes are paid and they buy the bonds that their companies ask them to buy. Reduction of supply of cosmetics for their consumption is one of the ways to make inflation more difficult to control.

Manufacturers are naturally in a state of unrest. They cannot be sure of anything until some word comes from Washington as to what kind of orders are to be issued. They are only too anxious to cooperate to the fullest extent in the war effort if some one will tell them how they can do it. They are now of the opinion that they can do more in this direction by working harder to carry on their businesses under the trying problems that are daily being presented to them. They believe that when they have taken steps successfully to substitute for critical materials that are now, or may later be needed in direct prosecution of the war, they are making a real contribution. If the government has anything that these manufacturers can produce, they are ready to start production at once. If they know of any other materials that have to be put on the critical list, the manufacturers are anxious to know so that they can find ways of curtailing or stopping the use of these materials immediately.

The cosmetic manufacturers have never been of the opinion that their businesses would be left untouched by the war effort. But, while they do not expect "business as usual," nor that any special consideration should be given to the production of cosmetics, they did not anticipate that they should be hampered in the conduct of their businesses without thereby contributing to the war effort. Every one and every business is being asked to sacrifice for the war effort. Most people and most businesses know why and how the sacrifices that they are making are aiding the war effort. But why should anyone, or any business, or any industry be asked to sacrifice without any noticeable benefit to the war effort resulting therefrom?

It is this viewpoint that needs clearing up before the cosmetic manufacturers can put their hearts and souls into the program that is under consideration. Naturally these manufacturers must know how the things they will be asked to do are going to help in the prosecution of the war rather than accomplish no good or work in the other direction. Once a sound program is formulated by which cosmetic manufacturers can make a real contribution to the war effort, they will follow that program at a rate of speed that no other industry has as yet matched.

VITAMIN P

By M. A. LESSER

During the six years since its discovery by a Nobel Prize winner and his collaborators, vitamin P or citrin has had a rather strange history. Despite the scientific prominence of its discoverer, the inability of other investigators to reproduce his laboratory findings led to skepticism of the very existence of this nutritional factor. Even now, this doubt has not entirely vanished, even though clinical studies on humans have established the value and action of this substance in certain abnormal conditions.

Back in 1936, Szent-Gyorgyi and his Hungarian coworkers[1, 2, 3] noted that the resistance and permeability of the blood capillaries in vascular purpura (a disease characterized by the formation of purple patches on the skin and in the mucous membranes), hemorrhagic nephritis and other capillary disturbances did not always respond to the administration of pure ascorbic acid, but did respond when natural vitamin C was given. This observation strongly suggested the existance of some unknown active constituent other than ascorbic acid, a substance present with natural vitamin C, but lost during the process of purification.

Fractionation of lemon juice and red pepper concentrates resulted in the isolation of an active crystalline substance which was found to be a mixture of flavonone glucosides. Since this newly isolated substance was associated with capillary permeability, the name vitamin P was suggested and became generally used. However, the term, "citrin" is also regularly employed in speaking of this permeability factor.

Further study of the composition of citrin showed it to be a mixture of two related flavone glucosides; hesperidin and the glucoside of eriodictyol.[4] Hesperidin constitutes the major part of the vitamin, but eriodictyol is considered by many to be responsible for most of the chemical activity and color of citrin. Indeed, Szent-Gyorgyi attributed the vitamin-like activity of citrin to the eriodictyol glycoside portion of the mixture. Recently, however, in a review on hesperidin, Higby[5] expressed the opinion that since present evidence indicates that this glucoside fulfills the function of vitamin P when administered orally, hesperidin can probably be regarded as the precursor of this vitamin. Although it is not generally realized by chemists, Higby's report indicates that a good deal is known about the chemistry, sources and methods of preparing hesperidin, while little but theoretical knowledge is available concerning the eriodictyol glucoside.

As a matter of fact, hesperidin as such has been successfully used in clinical studies. However, since the question has not been yet settled as to whether one part or the entire combination is responsible for the typical vitamin P effect, consideration of this factor must be based essentially on the chemistry, production and utilization of the flavone glucoside complex as a whole.

It has been said that vitamin P requires the presence of traces of ascorbic acid and that in the entire absence of vitamin C, citrin is inactive.[6] This led to the belief that citrin is associated with vitamin C in nature. This is not true in all instances. As Levine[7] recently pointed out, oranges and lemons are rich in both vitamin C and vitamin P, yet grapefruit with an abundance of vitamin C is markedly poor in vitamin P. At present very little is known about its distribution in animal and plant tissues. However, it is known that lemon peel is one of the richest sources of this vitamin.

Highly purified citrin is available only for research work, but several methods for its extraction in high concentration have been developed. It is interesting that the procedure described by Szent-Gyorgyi[8] for obtaining citrin preparations is frequently used by clinical investigators. It is also noteworthy that this eminent investigator obtained patents on his processes for producing the vitamin flavones from lemon peel, paprika and other sources.[9, 10]

Here in the United States, Lorenz and Arnold[11] developed a simple method for extracting citrin from whole fresh lemon, this extract being suitable for peroral administration to individuals with predisposition to hemorrhage (hemorrhagic diathesis). By their method, the whole lemon is sliced in transverse sections approximately one-half centimeter thick, covered with

water, heated to boiling and boiled for ten minutes. The solution is then strained and made up to volume. Since it is quite bitter, the solution may be sweetened or otherwise flavored to make it more palatable. It was found that this extract contains approximately 1.75 milligrams of citrin per gram of whole lemon. An alternative method was also suggested. This consisted of extracting the juice and subsequent grinding of the peel, to be followed by extracting as previously described. These crude aqueous extracts contain some ascorbic acid in addition to the citrin. The preparation is therefore intended primarily for clinical use rather than for research work.

A method for estimating the citrin content of the crude extract was also presented by these two workers. It is essentially a colorimetric procedure which depends upon the development of a red color when the solution is made alkaline. Comparison of the depth of color with that of an iodine solution previously standardized against pure citrin or a citrin concentrate forms the basis of the estimation. Boric acid tests have also been described as being satisfactory for the determination of citrin.[12]

Citrin forms light yellow crystals. These are sparingly soluble in water but are very soluble in alkali solutions.[13]

Animal experiments with vitamin P have not been as uniformly successful as studies with other vitamins. For example, Szent-Gyorgyi and his associates,[14] as a result of their earlier studies, expressed the opinion that scurvy in guinea pigs is not solely due to a deficiency of ascorbic acid, but to a mixture of vitamin C and vitamin P deficiency. Zilva,[15] however, could not reproduce these findings in guinea pigs and expressed doubt as to the existence of the new factor. Several other workers[16] similarly expressed skepticism, and even Szent-Gyorgyi[17] could not reproduce his earlier work.

However, in 1939, Zacho[18] refuted the skeptics by showing that lessening of capillary resistance in guinea pig scurvy has no connection with a lack of vitamin C and can only be made to cease with citrin. The studies of Rusznyak and Benko[19] verified these findings. These workers, however, carried their studies further and experimented with rats, which do not seem to develop scurvy even when deprived of vitamin C for a long time. During these studies, it was observed that these animals did clearly display lowered capillary resistance after five or six weeks on a scorbutogenic diet. When these rats were given citrin daily, their capillary resistance returned to normal within two weeks.

Since the lack of a suitable test animal is one of the chief deterrents to the study and standardization of vitamin P, these workers suggested that it is possible to study vitamin P avitaminosis and control the efficiency of citrin on guinea pigs with scurvy and rats on a scorbutogenic diet.

Singularly enough, it is not in the field of animal investigation that the existence and action of vitamin P has been most strongly substantiated, but rather in studies on humans. Such physiological studies have clinically established the fact that citrin restores fragile and permeable capillaries to their normal state.

Back in 1937, for example, Embly and Warburg[20] reported that on occasion some individuals with hemorrhagic tendency associated with low vitamin C blood levels, failed to respond even when given large doses of pure ascorbic acid. However, in three such cases under investigation, the patients responded to the administration of lemon juice by a rise in the vitamin C content of the blood and the disappearance of the bleeding tendency. Consequently it seemed that some unknown factor was present in natural sources of vitamin C not associated with the pure product. These authors thought that this substance might be "the same as the P vitamin found by Szent-Gyorgyi."

Indeed, the discoverer of vitamin P had reported that daily doses of 40 milligrams of the factor given intravenously restored normal capillary resistance in man within two weeks.[21] He stated that the decreased resistance of the capillary wall toward whole blood, in deficiency of vitamin P, causes a vascular type of hemorrhagic purpura.

Walter,[22] too, found that although pure vitamin C did not cure petechiae (small spots formed by effusion of blood) in the skin, lemon juice was capable of clearing the condition. This effect, he stated, was due to the vitamin P present in the lemons.

Very recently, American investigators[23] observed that capillary resistance is not significantly affected by known, definite intakes of crystalline ascorbic acid. Using a refined technic, these workers found when quite large doses of vitamin C were given for prolonged periods, the petechiae became larger although these skin spots did not increase in number. However, after a week on natural vitamin C containing food, capillary resistance tests showed the petechiae to be of smaller or normal size. Return to diets containing only crystalline ascorbic acid brought an increase in the size of spots. "This," they reported, "suggests that the vitamin C free diet used by the young women subjects may also have lacked vitamin P or some other factor affecting capillary fragility."

This last cautious statement indicates that some element of doubt still exists in the minds of some investigators of vitamin P.

Undoubtedly the most important studies of vitamin P deficiencies in humans were those made by Scarborough. In his first report[24] this investigator took cognizance of the errors made by earlier workers and was able to report that he had established, by the use of suitable clinical subjects, the actuality of vitamin P. In his later, more complete discussion,[25] he reported that a deficiency of vitamin P may exist in many even when large doses of ascorbic acid were taken for prolonged periods. He also found that the capillary resistance of such subjects is not controlled either by the administration of vitamin C or of vitamins A, B_1, or D.

Scarborough found that the clinical manifestations of vitamin P deficiency include pains in the legs on exertion, pain across the shoulders, weakness, lassitude and fatigue. This deficiency is invariably associated with a much-decreased capillary resistance. It may be characterized by the development of spontaneous petechial hemorrhages, particularly in the parts of the skin subject to the pressure of clothing and in the legs.

Vitamin P has been administered orally, parenterally and rectally. Of course, highly purified citrin products are required for hypodermic administration. The preparations showed potency whatever the route of administration.[24] It has also been found that the glucosides of citrin are well tolerated in doses of several hundred milligrams, are retained in variable amounts by the body, and are readily recoverable in the urine.[13]

Because no laboratory test animal seems quite suitable and none generally accepted, no recognized method of bioassay is available. Hence there is no established unit for vitamin P. Most workers employing this factor express the dosage, often quite arbitrarily selected, in terms of milligrams, but the quantity used varies with theseveral investigators and clinicians. When compared with the therapeutic dosage of most other vitamins (except ascorbic acid) the quantities of citrin administered in various conditions appear to be quite high. Nothing is known of the minimum protective dose of vitamin P required by man.[5]

Despite this lack of specific, essential data, the record of therapeutic results obtained with vitamin P is quite impressive. Levine[7] cites the fact that Szent-Gyorgyi and his workers were able to control the number of hemorrhages in the course of certain clinical conditions by the administration of this substance. These included three cases of vascular purpura, four cases of thrombocytopenic purpura, seven cases of infectious disease and two cases of diabetes mellitus.

Clinical studies on a larger scale have quite clearly established the value of vitamin P in controlling capillary fragility. Last year Rapaport and Klein[26] reported that, of a group of one hundred allergic children, forty-nine had abnormal capillary fragility as measured by a positive pressure test. Twelve children from this group were given 100 mg. of vitamin P daily and followed periodically for six months. It was found that vitamin P completely corrected the condition and that the capillary fragility tests became normal following this administration. "Vitamin P," concluded these workers, "apparently plays an important role in the mechanism of permeability of the capillary wall, probably acting as an essential constituent for normal capillary permeability."

Hemorrhagic purpuras, due to various causes, have also responded favorably to the use of this vitamin. In 1938, Jersild[27] treated a woman with arthritic purpura with vitamin P, causing the abortion of the severe symptoms, even clearing a severe joint affection which had troubled the patient for eight years. Administration of vitamin C had failed to help, but administration of citrin kept the patient symptom-free even when ascorbic acid was omitted from the diet for five months. Relapses occurred when citrin was withheld. It is not surprising, therefore, that Jersild should have suggested that this form of purpura (Schonlein-Henoch purpura) is caused by a vitamin P deficiency.

More recently, Vacek[28] noted that in two cases of hemorrhagic purpura, vitamin P was at least able to control the manifestations of the disease and enabled the sufferer to weather the acute attacks. He also reported that two patients with ulcerative colitis were greatly improved by the abundant use of this vitamin. It likewise appeared to have therapeutic value in the treatment of gingivitis.

Indicative, and quite significant was Kugelmass'[13] report on the value of vitamin P in vascular purpura published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Oral administration of this factor proved effective in the treatment of two children with allergic purpura, a child with infectious purpura and an infant with nutritional purpura, but was ineffective in three cases of mechanical purpura. Although the number of cases reported was small, they were quite clearcut and clearly demonstrated the value of vitamin P in vascular bleeding. Kugelmass stated that vitamin P constitutes another valuable adjunct in the management of vascular purpura, provided the underlying cause is cleared.

Purpura resulting from antisyphilitic treatment with arsenicals and bismuth preparations have also responded to the administration of this vitamin.[29] Later studies have established that the erythema and dermatitis resulting from arsenical therapy are caused by lowered capillary resistance. Horne and Scarborough[30] demonstrated the curative effect of vitamin P in two cases; one of toxic purpura, the other of toxic erythema. Gorrie[31] also reported the beneficial effect of this vitamin in an acute case of purpura hemorrhagic resulting from neoarsphenamine treatment.

Other hemorrhagic conditions have also been reported as favorably affected by the use of vitamin P. For example, Raunert[32] reported that after all other methods had failed, daily administration of citrin and calcium stopped the bleeding in many instances, including patients with hematuria, gastric bleeding and hemophilia. Lajos[33, 34] found citrin to be useful not only in vascular purpura, but also in the treatment of kidney hemorrhages of varying origin. In a later paper,[35] this investigator stated that in nephritis of different origins it has been noted that vitamin P administration causes the hematuria to rapidly cease and that the disease is cured in a short time. He believes that in cases where the danger of nephritis is present, this vitamin should be given as a prophylactic measure. Although in other hemorrhagic diseases the results with vitamin P are very variable, Lajos says that one may readily observe the beneficial effects in nephritis by the dimunitionin capillary permeability and the increase in capillary resistance.

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SKIN RECONDITIONING

By JOSEPH KALISH

THE end of summer, even in total war time, is the end of a period largely spent outdoors, with the result that the skin shows the effects of outdoor influences, namely, sun, wind, and dust. Attractive as a tanned, healthy face is in its proper locale, the indoor season beginning in the fall requires a complexion that can stand close scrutiny. Heat and sun have combined to dry as well as darken the skin; wind has completed the roughening process.

War has introduced the additional factor of women in factories and a new set of external conditions acting upon the skin. We can guess that among the most important of the new influences will be factory grime, liberally compounded of dirt and grease, as well as well-earned honest perspiration.

In both cases, the need is for skin reconditioning preparations, to feed the normal pride of women, working or playing, in good grooming. These preparations include those that cleanse, soften, and lubricate the skin of the hands and face.

First among skin cleansing preparations, too often overlooked by cosmetic manufacturers, are soaps. A skin surface acted upon by an effective soap is really clean: too often, and correctly, the harmful effects of soap upon sensitive skins has been emphasized. The detergent action of a good soap is unlikely to create trouble, except, of course, in the occasional causing of allergic reactions. But a good soap for use on the face is not commonly available. The major requirement of such a soap should be extremely low residual free alkalinity as well as low hydrolytic alkalinity. This can be accomplished by the simple expedient of only partially neutralizing the fatty acids with the strong alkalies sodium and potassium hydroxide, using mild substances such as borax, triethanolamine, amino glycol, etc., as the finishing alkalies. This cannot, of course, be done directly with fats and oils, which are not attacked by these substances. An acceptable procedure would be the saponification of the soap fats with an excess of strong alkali, addition of a slight excess of a free fatty acid such as oleic acid or melted stearic acid, and final treatment with the exact amount or a very slight excess of the mild alkalies mentioned. The resulting product should then hydrolyze in water to produce mainly the free fatty acid and the mild alkali, with substantially no drying effect on the skin. Superfatting, the addition of excess unsaponified fats, does not seem to be especially effective in reducing excess alkali, while the very small amount of emollient to be left on the skin is probably removed in the rinsing. Incidentally, since many women have for long appropriated men's shaving creams for their facial soap, it would seem potentially profitable to market a facial soap in either soft paste or cream form or as a liquid facial soap.

Cleansing creams have been discussed quite fully many times in these pages and will be discussed relatively superficially at this time. The two major classifications are the anhydrous liquefying cleansing creams or the emulsion creams. The first consist of mineral oil, solidified by means of a mixture of petrolatum and wax, the latter preferably being ozokerite or ceresin with some paraffin. The product should be a stable, white gel which quickly melts on the skin to form a fairly low viscosity oil. The oil mixes with the oily skin secretions and loosens the dirt: mechanical removal is completed with cleansing tissues. Emulsified creams also depend upon mineral oil as the active cleansing ingredient, made into an emulsion with water by means of various emulsifying agents. Beeswax and borax form the most common emulsifying mixture. Glyceryl monostearate is also frequently used. Both of these combinations tend to produce oil-in-water emulsions, unless the proportion of water is too low. Absorption bases, consisting of petrolatum containing an active ingredient, frequently derived from lanolin, produce water-in-oil emulsions. Considerable variation in the physical properties of the cream are possible by altering the proportions of oil, water, and emulsifier, but the addition of certain waxes is usually the most satisfactory means of hardening the preparation. Finally, although they are not usually called that, "superfatted" creams are

The summer is now here, and after the summer is over skins exposed to the sun and outdoors must be reconditioned. This article tells of the products that will be in demand next autumn.

highly acceptable. These contain, in addition to the oil present for cleansing action, a certain amount of fatty emollient or "superfatting" agent. In this case, since the cream is not washed off of the skin, but is removed with tissues, emollient is left on the surface and has a beneficial softening effect.

Typical formulations of emulsified creams are the following:

Beeswax	10.0
Spermaceti	5.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Mineral oil	40.0
Borax	0.5
Water	42.5

This is a cold cream based upon beeswax and borax, with spermaceti present to increase the luster, add to the hardness, and contribute some emollient value, while cetyl alcohol acts to soften the skin.

Glyceryl monostearate	15.0
Mineral oil	25.0
Glycerin	5.0
Water	55.0

All of these components are heated together to boiling, stirred until thoroughly emulsified, and stirred until cold.

Lanolin absorption base	20.0
Ceresin	3.0
Mineral oil	32.0
Water	45.0

The absorption base here provides the desirable emollience. Incidentally, single purpose creams seem rather more desirable than those intended to serve multiple purposes, additional functions generally being introduced at the expense of the primary one. For example, the addition of sufficient emollient to a cleansing cream to accomplish substantial skin softening usually results in the loss of some cleansing power.

Softening cosmetics are best exemplified by hand creams and hand lotions. Their use will tend to lessen the roughness of hands used in driving a truck, tending a garden, operating a manufacturing machine, or merely handling a tennis racket or golf club. These preparations are designed primarily to introduce oil and water into the skin and also occasionally contain whitening ingredients.

The basis of hand creams is a more or less standard vanishing cream formula, comprising stearic acid, an alkali, glycerin and water. The stearic acid is present in excess of the amount required to form a soap with the alkali, the excess giving body to the cream (and incidently making the cream very slightly acid, rather than alkaline or neutral). The glycerin, in the physical sense, prevents the stearic acid from "rolling" when the cream is rubbed into the skin and also prevents too rapid loss of moisture from the unused product. Glycerin is also an important active ingredient in the hand cream. It is a hygroscopic substance, absorbing moisture from the air and thus supplying moisture to the skin. Too much glycerin may abstract moisture from the skin and thus cause irritation. Unfortunately, war requirements have greatly limited the available supply of glycerin. Other non-toxic hygroscopic liquids, such as some of the glycols, the hexahydric alcohols and concentrated sugar solutions, are good glycerin substitutes and in some respects are superior to it, but their supply is far from plentiful. A relatively new synthetic product, "pentanediol," is available and very satisfactory as a hydroscopic agent.

Emollients that may be added include cetyl alcohol, cocoa butter, lanolin, spermaceti, etc. About one-half of one per cent. of quince seed mucilage is occasionally included in a hand cream formula to impart a certain silkiness to the skin. Finally, a very small amount of titanium dioxide may be ground into the cream to increase the whiteness of the cream and the hands.

Stearic acid	20.0
Cocoa butter	2.5
Glycerin	8.0
Quince seed	0.3

(*Continued on page 631*)

RAW MATERIAL SUBSTITUTION

THE Scientific Advisory Committee of the Toilet Goods Association is studying substitutes for scarce and critical materials, both those on the list recently issued by the WPB, and certain others difficult to obtain, and which may appear on the WPB list at some future date. The following are the recommendations of the Committee:

1. *Acetone.* It has been suggested that a mixture of Ethyl Acetate and Iso-Propyl Acetate makes a very satisfactory substitute for Acetone in nail polishes and removers, provided these two items can be obtained. Both, however, are rather scarce at the moment, and they should not be looked upon as substitutes which can be continued for the duration of the War, or even for any considerable time. Therefore as substitutes the Committee suggested a study of Carbitol or Propylene Glycol with the addition of specially denatured alcohol. Members of the industry are urged to experiment with such materials and report their findings to the association offices. They are also urged to report their findings on other satisfactory substitutes for Acetone in nail polishes and removers.

2. *Collapsible Tubes.* In our previous bulletin we suggested lead-silver alloy tubes to replace tin or tin coated tubes. This proposal was advanced for study by members of the industry, and the Committee now finds that such tubes are not satisfactory for use on all products, since in the case of certain products, notably shaving cream, discoloration of the product may result. The purpose of using lead-silver alloy is to permit the production of a lighter weight or thinner tube. For protection of the product against discoloration and contamination such tubes should have an inner protective coating of wax or lacquer, depending upon the product. Members of the industry are urged to report the results of any experiments which they may undertake along these lines.

3. *Closures.* In addition to the products mentioned in our former bulletin the Committee finds that California Redwood possesses certain plastic properties and that certain closures can be molded from Redwood under heat and pressure. These closures are very tough and hard, and possibly can be threaded.

4. *Ammonia.* (Anhydrous and Aqueous). This product has an important use in the hair preparations industry. No adequate substitute has been located by the Committee. Members of the industry are urged to report any satisfactory substitutes which they may develop.

5. *Formaldehyde.* The situation with respect to Formaldehyde is apparently very much easier than it has been, and probably adequate supplies for the very minor direct uses of this product in cosmetics will be available. It is extremely doubtful, however, that sufficient quantities will be available for the manufacture of plastics in very substantial amounts.

6. *Phenol.* The direct use of Phenol in cosmetics is extremely small, and apparently such use is largely limited to the production of a medicinal odor in certain types of lotions and similar preparations. For the production of somewhat analogous odors, the Committee suggests experimentation with Oxyquinoline derivatives.

7. *Urea.* The situation on this product has eased materially and for the minor direct use in cosmetics it is probable that sufficient supplies will be available. This has also somewhat alleviated the position of Urea Formaldehyde Plastics, and it is possible that some plastics of this type may be available but probably no more than sufficient for certain closures and not for complete packages or decorative closures.

8. *Toluol.* The Committee recommends that various Hydrocarbon solvents be used as diluents for lacquers.

9. *Palm Oil and other scarce imported vegetable oils.* Adequate substitutes for these oils are available in the form of other oils of domestic or Western Hemisphere origin. Supplies of the latter may be made difficult because of the shipping situation, but it seems probable

Manufacturers of cosmetics are constantly forced to seek substitutes for raw materials that are curtailed because of the war effort. The special committee of the Toilet Goods Association reports on such substitutes as are available.

that no actual difficulties will be encountered in securing substitute oils reasonably satisfactory in character.

10. *Latex.* The use of this product in masques will no longer be possible. The Committee recommends experiments with gelatine and similar products and with mixtures of Gum Acacia and other similar gums. Methyl Cellulose is also a satisfactory substitute.

11. *Benzoic Acid.* Where this product is used in deodorants and anti-oxidants and as a preservative, the Committee recommends consideration of the various esters of Parahydroxy Benzoic Acid. While these products contain the Benzoate radical, the extremely small percentages used lead to the belief that sufficient will be available for these purposes.

12. *Borax and Boric Acid.* The position of these articles has eased very materially and it appears now that enough will be available. This situation may be complicated later by transportation difficulties, since production is in general centered on the West Coast. The Committee urges suppliers to move supplies eastward and warehouse them here to avoid transportation complications later.

13. *Cetyl Alcohol.* The natural product is almost unobtainable, but synthetic Cetyl Alcohol is available in growing quantities and will probably take care of the requirements.

14. *Lanoline Alcohol.* The Committee has been unable to find a direct substitute. As an emulsifying agent the Committee recommends experiments with Phytosterol and with various proprietary wetting agents.

15. *Aluminum Chloride.* In deodorants the Committee recommends substitution of Aluminum Sulfate. This article is unlikely to be scarce, because it is not made directly from Aluminum Metal.

16. *Gum Benzoin.* The Committee recommends the cautious use of Balsam Peru, but this product should be used only in very small percentages and with great caution where possibility for irritation exists.

17. *Benzyl Alcohol.* Where this product is used only for odor value the Committee has no specific recommendations, but suggests consultation with the essential oil houses. Where it is used for its mild anesthetic effect, the Committee recommends Chloratone or Benzocaine.

18. *Betal Naphthol.* This product has a minor use in hair preparations. The Committee recommends experimentation with Resorcinol.

19. *Glycerine.* The Committee strongly urges a reexamination of the formulae of all cosmetic preparations containing Glycerine with a view to curtailing the percentage used or possibly the total elimination of Glycerine where that can be done without adverse effect upon the product. The Committee believes that Glycerine can be sharply curtailed or eliminated in the case of many products where its use has been customary, but perhaps not entirely essential. In certain products the Committee recommends the study of Carbitol and Sorbitol as possible substitutes. For tooth paste Propylene Glycol, if it is available, is recommended. Experiments with certain invert sugars as a substitute for Glycerine in tooth paste have been reported to the Committee. The Committee urges that the results of such experiments be made available for further study.

As a substitute for glycerine in tooth paste the use of Methyl Cellulose is suggested. A "New Drug Application" has been made for this product by the leading manufacturer, and we are advised that this application will be granted.

Regarding this application, the Food and Drug Administration states:

> "From the reports of investigation contained in this application it appears that this preparation is safe when used orally in relatively small amounts. At such time as the preparation is offered for use in larger quantities, or by routes other than oral, additional evidence of safety would have to be submitted."

The ADMA Meeting

With emphasis on the part that the industry must perform in the war effort, the American Drug Manufacturers Association met last month in French Lick Springs. In his presidential address, John G. Searle clearly pictured the position of the industry during the present emergency. Mr. Searle said in part:

"As an industry, and as individuals in the industry, we have taken the position that we must advise and cooperate with all of the government agencies in their endeavor to perfect the war plans. We have not sought to inject our personal interests or to gain advantage through commandeering of government positions or power. We have left that, because of the intimate knowledge required in the operation of our individual units, and the trust and responsibility placed upon us to do this, we had better remain at our individual tasks and try to cooperate in an advisory capacity with those who are making personal sacrifices to help directly in the government administration. To this end we have been in constant contact with those who are directing the production efforts of the country. We have followed with earnest interest and constructive criticism the events in OPM; the transfer of this function to the War Production Board, and have supported those in authority who are trying so diligently in this most difficult task. As you all know, by direct request we began two and one-half years ago, long before this country was at war, to help as individuals, with the plans for the Army and Navy Munitions Board. A number of very important surveys and resurveys have been done by this organization and as a result the stock, production capacity and problems of the industry are fairly well understood.

"The most recent development in this particular effort is the formation by the Division of Medical Sciences, of the National Research Council, of a committee composed of physicians and representatives of the pharmaceutical, chemical, and manufacturing industries, to advise on all problems concerning allocation, essential shortages, substitutions, and so on, as they affect drugs and medical supplies in the war pro-

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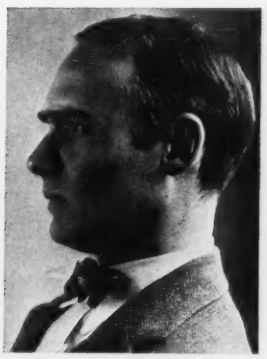

GEORGE W. MERCK

ROBERT LINCOLN McNEIL

LESLIE D. HARROP

CARSON P. FRAILEY

gram. You will be given more intimate details on the plans of this committee during this meeting.

"Inasmuch as the unpredictability of health demands does not allow the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals to follow any fixed production patterns, for performance figures cannot be predicated by history, we have constantly advised that the industry at all times must be kept in good repair and in a stand-by condition so as to meet any emergency. We cannot tune our operations or supply needs on the basis of the amount produced in any former years because sickness and disease are just not respectors of history. Epidemics of violent suddenness develop and drugs and medical supplies must be available immediately for treatment. Our armed forces go to localities that are new to them, meet conditions of which we have no past record, and we must have pharmaceuticals and biologicals available in sufficient quantities to protect and treat these forces against disease and conditions arising in those areas. These are only a few of the reasons why special and particular attention and consideration must be given to the industry.

"This is no time for individuals or cliques to try to expand their pet theories of drug control or drug essentialities. There is no absolute way of foreseeing the demand and, therefore, everything—machinery, equipment, personnel—must be in readiness to meet any circumstance.

"This is a complicated, minute, detailed business and it requires skilled people with special experience and judgment to operate it so that it will perform its proper function. This does not mean that we expect "business as usual" and we do not seek favor or expect that our routines are going to continue uninterrupted. It is typical, therefore, of the attitude of the men of science and service in this industry that as individuals they have all begun restricting and curtailing programs. This undoubtedly will and should go further. There are items in our lines that have reached the obsolete stage. These items now enjoy little demand, yet require the time and effort of personnel to manufacture them, and sometimes consume vital materials. Such products should be eliminated from our lines, for the "duration" at least. The number of sizes in which products are offered is receiving consideration and undoubtedly those sizes not serving a true economical purpose will be eliminated.

"The conservative use of rubber, paper, closures, and other critical materials is being carefully studied and substitutions are being effected whenever possible. Samples and other educational and promotional material involving critical or short items should be up for study in every organization with the idea of using only the absolute minimum required by the physician. All detailing and sales staffs are reorganized and working so that they can travel effectively with a minimum use of automobiles and tires. Other methods of bringing to the physicians' attention improved products for treating his patients, and as a consequence improvement in the health of the nation at large, are being fully explored. It must be remembered, however, that the doctor demands the services of the pharmaceutical manufacturer and has formed habits of his own for examining the usefulness of items presented to him, and as a consequence must be given a free hand in the way he will reach his decisions as to what he will use.

"In this connection we cannot get away from the fact that medicine is an art, is not an absolute science and that it is practiced by those skilled in this art, and, therefore, the physician's experience in individual practice will determine the products that will be used."

Executive Vice-president and Secretary Carson P. Frailey had the following to say on the subject of the coordination of medical supplies during the emergency:

"For more than a year, I have emphasized the importance of a coordinator of medical supplies. It is gratifying to record that in recent weeks steps have been taken in that direction. Under the able leadership of the central group selected for the purpose, the plan of coordination should make real progress. I have in mind, of course, the committee formed through the National Research Council at the suggestion of James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, on which our industry has two representatives. It is a worthy effort dedicated to a fundamental need in the interest of maximum efficiency in the handling of medical supplies during the emergency. To complete its purpose, however, it would appear that the committee should not only function in an advisory capacity, but take on administrative duties so that the coordinating process may come to full fruition in the near future.

"The conclusions and recommendations of the committee will have an important bearing upon the morale of the civilian population and should be of definite value to the medical profession.

"One authority on the subject of medical supplies has well said that it is far better to broaden the base than it is to cut off the top. By interpretation, this means—produce more where that is possible; investigate new sources; study alternatives (I dislike the word, "substitutes"); in general, face the situation and overcome it rather than yield to the easier method of curtailment and avoid the struggle. Such a policy of acquiescence holds the possibility of erecting a barrier in the path of progress through research that may take years to reduce after the emergency has passed.

"Whether or not it be generally understood, 'business as usual' is over for the 'duration.' How far beyond that period the doctrine may apply is in the realm of the speculative.

"Furthermore, casualties will not be confined to combat areas and units. Large and small business units are almost certain to be in the lists. The only preventive measure which offers a reasonable degree of protection is participation in the direct war effort. One may participate through established operations appropriately adapted to emergency requirements; though conversion of a portion of facilities to projects closely related to regular operations, or through a wholly un-

related procedure with the objective of producing war materials entirely distinct from the regular line.

"Meeting civilian needs is of vital importance to health and to morale, but that approach alone will not suffice, in my judgment. Hence, I urge every member firm to consider seriously, without further delay, the maximum of direct cooperation, first, to help win the war, and secondly, to survive the impact of post-war conditions. Briefly stated, it would be the part of wisdom to concentrate on the direct war effort to the fullest extent, in order that your plants and their output may be viewed as essential to both phases of our national life."

Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel of the Association reviewed the legislative activities of the year, giving particular attention to the matter of trade-marked names being considered the common or usual names by the Food and Drug Administration. Mr. Harrop expressed the hope that the industry will be able to preserve the distinction that has always existed in law between a trade-mark, which designates the origin of an article of commerce, and a name, which designates a product.

Much information was given to the members in "off the record" talks by members of the armed forces at the session devoted to War Procurement Planning. Colonel Charles F. Shook, of the Army Medical Corps, presided and spoke of the splendid cooperation that the member houses were giving.

Captain Carlton, of the Naval Medical Corps, explained the organization and operation of the war supply plan in cooperation with the WPB, stressing the functioning of the Army and Navy Munitions Board to determine what supplies of raw materials are necessary.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Griffin, of the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army, explained contractual relations, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart G. Smith, procurement officer at the St. Louis Army Medical Depot, explained negotiation procedure. Narcotic Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger gave a picture of our supplies of narcotics which is very satisfactory.

Fred J. Stock, of the Health Supplies Branch of the WPB, told of existing and predictable shortages in raw materials, production capacity, manpower, and imports. He expressed the opinion that, because of the shortage of manpower, and the necessity of using it to the best advantage, allocation of production might become necessary. He urged manufacturers to take every possible step to anticipate shortages of materials that are predicted only a short time ahead. Use restrictions upon supplies might be expected, according to Mr. Stock, and all must be ready to sacrifice, including the individual, the company, and the industry.

The entertainment side of the meeting was most ably carried on by the committee headed by Chairman John P. Remensnyder, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation. S. B. Penick Jr., of S. B. Penick & Company, was Vice-chairman of the committee, and the other members were: William D. Barry, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; M. N. DeNayelles, of Chas. Pfizer & Company; Herman J. Dietel, of Merck & Company; Gerald S. Furman, of Merck & Company; Joseph A. Huisking, of Fritzsche Brothers; Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard; Francis J. McDonough, of New York Quinine & Chemical Works; George Simon, of Heyden Chemical Corporation; A. A. Wasserscheid, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Victor E. Williams, of Monsanto Chemical Company.

On the first afternoon, a Putting Contest was held for the ladies. Before dinner on the first evening, the entertainment committee held a cocktail party for all those present at the meeting, and following dinner, the President's Reception was held. On the second day, the ladies were entertained at luncheon and bridge at the Hill Club, and the golf tournament was held in the afternoon. In the evening an entertainment was presented. On the third day the ladies were entertained at luncheon and bridge, and the banquet followed in the evening with the distribution of the golf prizes.

The member winners in the golf tournament were:

Qualifying round low gross, C. G. Predmore, of Difco Laboratories, Inc.

Tournament low gross, C. A. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning; low net, C. W. Warner, of the Maltbie Chemical Company.

First flight—Low gross, F. J. H. Dunning, of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning; low net, P. E. Tillman, of G. D. Searle & Co.; second low net, E. H. Shellack, of the Upjohn Company.

Second flight—Low gross, E. A. Cahill, of the Pitman-Moore Company; low net, R. M. Cain, of Abbott Laboratories; second low net, E. H. Volwiler, of Abbott Laboratories; second low net, R. E. Horn, of Abbott Laboratories.

Sixth flight—Low gross, C. C. Marshall, of John Wyeth & Bro.; low net, J. F. Anderson, of E. R. Squibb & Sons; second low net, P. S. Pittenger, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc.

Seventh flight—Low gross, Mrs. D. S. Gilmore, of the Upjohn Company; low net, Mrs. J. C. Chilcott, of the Maltbie Company; second low net, D. J. Withington, of John Wyeth & Bro.

Longest drive, Stewart Smith, of Lederle Laboratories.

Closest to pin, J. H. Hunt, of Armour & Co.

Fewest putts, N. H. Noyes, of Eli Lilly & Co.

The guest winners at golf were:

Low gross, J. L. Garard, of Nutrition Research Laboratories.

Low net, H. G. Green, of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Second low net, Lee Klemmer, of Topics Publishing Company.

Third low net, E. A. Beardsley, of Miles Laboratories.

Fourth low net, F. W. Green, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company.

Fifth low net, M. A. Eddy, of the Kimble Glass Company.

In the putting contest for women the winners were:—

Golfers—First, Mrs. C. G. Predmore; second, Mrs. D. S. Gilmore.

FLAVORING EXTRACT MEETING

THE meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association held in New York last month established a new record for attendance. Emphasis was naturally on the influence of war conditions upon the industry and many speakers were presented who told conditions regarding various classes of raw materials and packaging materials.

V. H. Fisher, of Dodge & Olcott, discussed supplies of essential oils in his capacity of president of the Essential Oil Dealers Association. Mr. Fisher said in part:

"You can imagine the predicament that the extract maker would have been in today if this country was still depending upon Italy for supplies of lemon oil as it was during World War I. At that time every pound of lemon oil used in the United States came from Sicily. Today California is producing more than enough to take care of an enlarged domestic consumption. Furthermore the price has been stabilized and no price change has been made since Italy went into the war two years ago.

"Orange oil is somewhat in the same position, as Italy was the main source of supply during the previous war. Now between California and Florida we are producing a very large share of our consumption. Supplemental imports are necessary but now that French West Africa and Spain have been cut off we have found an excellent new source in large volume in Brazil. According to the United States Department of Commerce, the 1942 crop in Brazil would total approximately 280,000 kilos as against a 1941 crop of 120,000 kilos.

"Production of sassafras oil in our Southern States has been sharply increased to offset at least in part the safrol that we formerly imported from Japan. Here again Brazil is giving some assistance with a sassafras oil that can be used in the manufacture of safrol.

"The United States continues to be the largest producer of such oils as peppermint, spearmint, birch, wintergreen and dillweed. The Spring survey of the Department of Agriculture showed that the acreage of peppermint and spearmint for 1942 had increased approximately 20 per cent.

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"With the production of lime oils concentrated in the British West Indies and in Mexico and shipments from the latter country can be transported by rail, we can almost consider these domestic products. Recent reports from Mexico indicate that the crop there will be probably as much as 25 per cent. larger than last year.

"Shortages of any of the oils so far mentioned do not seem likely during the balance of this year and possibly not for the duration.

"Our real problem is with imported oils, especially those derived from spices. The industry as a whole was farsighted enough to build up good reserve stocks and at the same time that we went into the war there was no real shortage in any one item except possibly nutmeg oil.

"Good stocks still remain and the fact that the recent conservation order of the War Production Board on spices has cut consumption of the flavoring industry to only 75 per cent. on the seven spices enumerated in order M-127a would tend to bear out this statement.

"The nutmeg oil situation seems to be most serious and was caused by the fact that there was more hard luck on shipments of this spice from the East Indies than any other item. A number of boats were lost before they were able to sail from Java at the time of the Japanese invasion. Practically no oil is available at this time nor has a satisfactory substitute been developed. West Indian nutmegs could be employed and they will produce a fair quality oil but the present cost of that spice would make the oil prohibitive.

"Definite steps have been taken in this country to cultivate various spices like coriander, caraway, sage, etc., that will probably begin to bear fruit this Summer, and we know that from laboratory tests satisfactory oils can be distilled from such raw material.

"In Latin-America and in South America development is also going on and we are steadily getting samples of new items from that part of the world. We recently had occasion to examine samples of basil oil from the West Indies, angelica root from the Argentine, a cinnamon oil from Haiti, anise from Mexico. With these possible new sources and those old ones which will be kept open to us, the flavoring extract industry should not lack for supplies of essential oils during the current year at least."

O. H. Lamborn, president of Lamborn & Co., in discussing sugar said:—

"In my opinion the sugar supply situation is not as dismal as it was several months ago. The Philippine crop was of course lost. The movement of sugar from Hawaii was questionable. It appeared at that time that the equivalent of 1,300,000 tons of Cuban raws would be made in the form of high-test molasses for munitions purposes, and the transportation of the Puerto Rican sugar was definitely a problem.

"Now, the refreshing news has come that Hawaii shipped in April 108,000 tons. This was more than was shipped in the previous three months, and it is believed by many that the major portion of the Hawaiian crop will be brought in this year. An adjustment has been made in the requirement of Cuban raws insofar as high-test molasses is concerned and it is now expected that only the equivalent of 400,000 tons will be shipped in this form.

"Granted fair weather conditions, there should be produced this year within the borders of this country, a bumper beet sugar crop, nearing 2,000,000 tons. Our Southern States producing cane sugar promise a larger than usual production, probably over 500,000 tons."

Vanilla beans were discussed by the president of the Vanilla Bean Association, Michael Cortizas, of M. Cortizas Company, who traced the prices of vanilla beans during and after the previous world war. Mr. Cortizas said in part:

"Price paid for Mexicans during World War I was $5 per pound, and Bourbons $2.75 per pound. From 1919 to 1922 Mexicans sold at $4 per pound and Bourbons at $1.75 per pound. From 1922 to the middle of 1925 prices reached $15 per pound for Mexicans and $12 for Bourbons per pound. From the middle of 1925 to 1931 Mexicans sold to the manufacturers for $2.35 and Bourbons at 50c. a pound. The duty on vanilla was 30c. per pound during that period. Today the duty is 15c. a pound.

"I hope by the end of the Summer or early Autumn shipments will come through. The British now have Madagascar and it probably will be a few weeks before the situation in that island is clear. Then it will be a question of obtaining boats. Stocks in Madagascar are not too plentiful. The war risk on steamers leaving from that island will be very high, and we do not know what other export duties the United Nations may place on goods leaving Madagascar outside of those already in effect.

"From Mexico we have news that the coming crop is assured to be as large as the 1940-41 crop was, which yielded 650,000 pounds, the largest crop ever harvested in the history of Mexico. I believe that if weather con-

(*Continued on page 630*)

PROPRIETARY MEETING

INTENSIVE research must be conducted by manufacturers of proprietary medicines, Dr. Walter Compton, medical director of the Miles Laboratories told the members of the Proprietary Association at their annual meeting held last month. However, manufacturers conducting research must be prepared to abide by the facts uncovered by research whether these facts be favorable or unfavorable. Dr. Compton said that the more progressive manufacturers of prescription products are beginning to take the ball away from the proprietary medicine manufacturers in their own field. These manufacturers have been spending two per cent. or more of their income on research, and in doing this they have allied to themselves all the resources of organized medicine. Therefore, they are in a better position to form medical opinion and help materially in the governmental administration of the industry. Dr. Compton also said:

"Proprietary medicine, as I see it, has a number of very considerable services to perform. It can provide medicines for illnesses of the simpler type, of a good quality, safe for use and at a low cost directly to the public. It can greatly educate the public to care for itself and medicate itself wisely and to good effect while at the same time learning where to stop and call in an expert.

"And finally, through its really great organizational ability, it can bring together, if it will, a superior knowledge of pharmaceutical compounding, individuals trained in scientific investigative work and business men capable of making both these factors effective and productive to the highest degree."

Talking along these same lines, Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, general representative of the association, said:

"You are all aware of the fact that in your local communities the doctors are being taken out rather rapidly and put into the Federal service. There are going to be more taken out, so that the various communities are going to be handicapped for medical care as far as the physicians are concerned. In view of that

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James J. Hill Jr., Sterling Products, Inc., New York.

fact, there is a responsibility placed upon the proprietary manufacturers that has never really rested upon his shoulders before.

"You are now in a position where the people are going to have to rely more and more upon the preparations of proprietary manufacturers to assist in maintaining public health. Most of you, I think, have made every effort in the past to have your labels and your advertising in such a position or such a condition that the public would read the advertising or listen to your radio continuity and not be deceived by what you have to say concerning those products. That cannot be said for a hundred per cent. of the proprietary medicines that are distributed in the United States, and it should be. The day has passed when a manufacturer can continue in the proprietary business and not have scientific evidence and information concerning the product that he is distributing.

"The time has arrived—it is past now—when the manufacturers representing the proprietary industry should feel that they have a great public responsibility in what they sell to the general public.

"If you will study the food and drugs act that was passed in 1938, you will realize that the responsibility placed upon you as to the type of products that you manufacture is identical with that placed upon the manufacturer of preparations intended for physicians' uses. You occupy a field that some of the advertising that you see should make you realize that you should attempt to do something to assist further in eliminating that type of advertising.

"You are going to have less material to distribute. That is probably going to necessitate studies as to the type of advertising that you will use. Isn't this a good time to consider more institutional advertising and less sales appeal advertising—because you will probably not have a sufficient amount of goods to meet the demand anyway—and really tell the public what the proprietary industry is doing, something of the research work that they are doing, something of the products that are being distributed?"

Dr. E. C. Merrill, of the United Drug Company, Boston, discussed "Changes and Trends in Medicinal Drugs as Created by War Influence." Mr. Merrill said that more than 200 items were in a tight position or were approaching a state of non-procurability. In discussing conservation of materials, Mr. Merrill said:—

"The consciousness now established that procurability and availability of numerous crude materials will become, generally speaking, increasingly difficult has emphasized the necessity to further conserve wherever possible numerous crude materials that are getting tighter and tighter as time goes on.

"To illustrate the points of major conservation—we should consider the two factors which the War Production Board has indicated as most important, namely,—specification and design. Since design pertains largely to the field of mechanics and devices, specification becomes the principal source of relief to be found in the field of medicinal drugs.

"To this end we have found that the official revision committees of the National Formulary and the United States Pharmacopoeia have seen the desirability of undertaking revision of official standards when it becomes established that certain products are no longer available.

"We have seen, therefore, action by the National Formulary Committee providing a substitute material for belladonna extract, namely, stramonium extract for use in the official compound pills of cascara. Similarly, the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee found a substitute material, namely, oil cedar leaf for oil lavender in tincture of green soap."

In the elections by the various sectional bodies of the association, Dr. George F. Reddish, of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, was re-elected chairman of the scientific section; R. Dunning, of the Vick Chemical Company, was named chairman of the foreign trade section; Dr. D. E. Buckingham was again chosen chairman of the veterinary section; and George Griffith was re-elected chairman of the transportation committee. The scientific section also named Dr. J. McIntyre, of Philadelphia, vice-chairman for the coming year.

Flavoring Extract Meeting

(*Continued from page 627*)

ditions are good from now to September and the beans are left on the vines to mature, we should again have in Mexico for 1942-43 the largest crop in its history.

"Java vanilla has been completely cut off but on account of high prices the West Indies should produce more for the 1942-43 crop. From Tahiti we should receive shipments from time to time."

Glycerin was discussed by Roscoe C. Edlund, manager of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. Mr. Edlund said in part:

"There is no practical way to get glycerin, at the present time, except through the soap and the glycerin industry, because 93 per cent. of the glycerin that is produced in America is produced at the time that you make soap.

"You put together fats and alkalis, two different products, into the soapkettle and you take out two products, one of which is soap and the other of which is glycerin, and there is no practical way to get it. There are synthetic glycerin processes, but there is none that seems to be practical enough today in the light of requirements that would be needed for the plants to be constructed, or in the light of the other chemicals, such as chlorine, which are required in the process, to make it feasible for such synthetic glycerin to be produced.

"Therefore, you are dependent, literally, upon the ordinary channels of production of glycerin, and you cannot expect to secure for anything other than absolutely essential defense uses a product whose first call must be directed in the line of the war effort."

Fraser M. Moffat, Chief of the Industrial Alcohol Unit of the Chemical Branch of the WPB, gave an "off the record" talk on alcohol.

Dr. B. H. Smith, of the Virginia Dare Extract Company, gave data on the use of propylene glycol in his report as chairman of the Standards Committee. Mr. Smith said:

"The war has brought us many difficulties as to essential supplies. Both alcohol and glycerin have been largely devoted to the production of munitions, and, with a scarcity of needed materials, standards may not work out to the advantage of the industry. Your committee, therefore, has not pressed for new standards for extracts, and, meanwhile, the government has taken the position that other food products used in greater volume by the consumer should be given preference over a specialty like flavorings.

"The approval of propyleneglycol as asolvent for extracts introduces a new problem from the standpoint of standards, and this product should doubtless be included with alcohol and glycerin as a optional ingredient of flavors in any newly proposed standards. The research committee and the industry will doubtless continue to accumulate information as to the properties and possible uses of propyleneglycol."

L. A. Rosett, of Florasynth Laboratories, gave information on citrus oil antioxidants in his report as chairman of Scientific Research Committee. Mr. Rosett said:

"The committee continued to work with various antioxidants, to note their effect on citrus oils, to determine the effect of a number of materials recognized as antioxidants on citrus oils and to observe whether or not the development of a terpeney odor in the citrus oils was to any degree inhibited.

"The citrus oils, California orange oil, Italian orange oil, Italian lemon oil and West Indian oil of limes, ascorbic acid, isothymol, and gum guaiac, and lauryl, amyl and butyl esters of tyrosine were utilized in the tests.

"The antioxidants were dissolved in the oils, placed in small clear flint glass bottles, loosely stoppered with a cotton plug and were examined at weekly intervals for the development of a terpeney odor. A control sample of each of the oils containing no antioxidant was included to serve as a guide in judging the samples.

"Some difficulty was encountered in getting the ascorbic acid, isothymol and gum guaiac into solution in the citrus oils. To overcome this difficulty, the materials were first dissolved in alcohol and an aliquot of this alcoholic solution was then added to the oil. In using the esters of tyrosine it was not necessary to use an alcohol solution since they are reasonably soluble in the oils and good solution could be obtained by gently warming the oils. The concentrations of antioxidant in each of the oils were as follows:—

Antioxidant:—Ascorbic acid, 0.1 per cent.; isothymol, 0.125 per cent.; gum guaiac, 0.125 per cent.; butyl ester of tyrosine, 0.2 per cent.; amyl ester of tyrosine, 0.2 per cent., and lauryl ester of tyrosine, 0.2 per cent.

Oils:—California orange, Italian orange, Italian lemon, West Indian lime.

"Lime oil was the first series of samples to show deterioration. After three weeks all the samples were terpeney but those containing the gum guaiac and those containing the esters of tyrosine were somewhat better than the rest. None of the samples after six weeks would be considered good.

"Italian orange oil after six weeks began to show definite signs of deterioration. The oils containing gum guaiac and the esters of tyrosine were good, the others being definitely "off." After three months the same results held. The lauryl ester was the best.

"Italian lemon oil acted in a manner similar to the Italian orange oil. The samples containing the gum guaiac and the esters of tyrosine were good. Those containing ascorbic acid and isothymol went bad in six weeks.

"California orange oil appeared to be the most stable of all the oils and did not show signs of breakdown until about two months had passed. At the end of three months the samples containing ascorbic acid, isothymol and gum guaiac were good. The samples containing the esters or tyrosine were better than the control, but showed signs of terpeney odor."

Skin Conditioning

(*Continued from page 619*)

Amino glycol	1.7
Water	67.5

The simplest hand lotion consists of equal quantities of glycerin and rose water; the usual form, however, is a liquid emulsion. The same active ingredients specified for hand creams should also be present in the liquid product.

Glyceryl monostearate	3.0
Cetyl alcohol	0.3
Methyl cellulose	1.0
Alcohol	10.0
Glycerin	10.0
Water	75.7

Lubricating creams are formulated primarily to introduce fats, oils, and other emollient components into skins that are deficient in oil. Lanolin, because it is an animal substance and because of the presumed similarity of some of its constituents to those of the skin, has long been popular as skin lubricating agent. Unpleasantly sticky in itself, suitable proportions in creams have a beneficial effect upon the skin without affecting the smoothness and softness of the preparation. Various vegetable oils are also desirable additions to the formula, along with animal and vegetable fats, fatty alcohols and other known emollients.

It is desirable to retain as many of the attractive properties of cleansing creams, such as ease of spreading, smoothness, and fine texture, as possible, when devising a lubricating cream. In a standard beeswax-borax cold cream formula, some, but not all of the mineral oil is replaced by a vegetable oil such as peanut oil, sesame oil, or almond oil. Complete elimination of the mineral oil will lead to stickiness. About five per cent. of lanolin may also be included. Absorption bases lead to exceptionally good night creams and will mix with considerable proportions of lanolin.

Absorption base	15.0
Cetyl alcohol	4.0
Petrolatum	11.0
Lanolin	10.0
Mineral oil	20.0
Water	40.0

All of the ingredients with the exception of water are melted together at a low temperature and stirred until a homogeneous solution is formed. The temperature of the solution is brought to between 40 and 50° C., and the water, at the same temperature, is thoroughly stirred into the oils a little at a time. Continue stirring until cold. Water-in-oil creams are almost invariably improved in texture, consistency, and stability by passage through a good colloid mill.

Vitamin P

(*Continued from page 617*)

This work has been confirmed by Margitay-Becht.[36] This clinician found that daily in travenous injections of citrin had a curative effect on three out of four cases of hematuria connected with inflammation of the kidneys.

There are also indications that vitamin P may be of value in treating that stubborn skin condition, psoriasis. Last year, Goldfarb[37] administered vitamin P to a group of patients suffering with this condition and reported significant results. Of nine patients receiving crystalline citrin daily, four cases showed improvement, while five showed no change. However, of twenty patients with psoriasis given a citrin lemonade, nineteen showed improvement and only three cases showed no change. This was in marked contrast to a group of ten patients given vitamin C. Five became worse, three showed no change and two showed improvement in the condition.

Some data,[38, 39] largely of an experimental nature, indicates that citrin may have potentialities in the treatment of hypertension. Work on this possible phase of usefulness shows that citrin tends to lower blood-pressure.

By now it should be evident that, although much has been learned concerning vitamin P and its medical uses, additional experimental and clinical investigation is necessary before this nutritional factor can be fully evaluated and widely employed in the treatment of hemorrhagic and other conditions.

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New England Tubes and Matching Cartons

Of all collapsible tube makers, New England alone also makes tube cartons! Both may be ordered and shipped *together*. Both can be identically designed and printed. Customers need rely on but ONE big dependable source for the quality and merchandising effectiveness they need. ● And only New England produces SHEFFALLOY . . a tough, highly successful tube metal that contributes so effectively to the war effort by requiring less critical alloys.

Typical of the fine tubes and cartons we make is the attractive Co-op line illustrated above. The art of fine color printing on tube metal is equalled by the beautiful effects produced by our craftsmen in printing cartons made of the best clay coated board.

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

3132 SO. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL. • EXPORT DIVISION: 116 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

MERCHANDISING NEWS and PACKAGING NOTES

THE COSMETIC TREND: Blown at hot and cold by conflicting news from Summer resorts that bookings are "as usual," and declared Washington intentions to cut down vacation travel by auto and rail, department store buyers may be excused if they are slow in making up their minds what to do about vacation promotions of cosmetics. Most stores probably will select a middle course and push hot weather items for town and country use while letting the beach business (sun tan lotions and remedies, etc.) take care of itself. Nevertheless the chances are that Midsummer will bring good business for cosmetic counters, even if more of it than usual should remain concentrated at week-ends.

Buyers who had not expected many novelties are agreeably surprised now as a fair number begins to enter the market. Most of them are the direct outgrowth of war conditions which, necessitating changes in formulae and packaging, give the toilet goods counters something to show at a time when other departments try to readjust themselves to priority restrictions. Expected and, therefore, readily accepted novelty trends are changes from liquids to creams and pastes, larger package units in utilities. While buyers of chains begin to notice a steady decline in 10 cent merchandise there is little of this in the 25 cent to 50 cent ranges. In fact several new-comers have been reported in recent weeks within this price group and the five and tens are showing an increasing number of fractionally priced items, as 23 cents, 29 cents, etc.

Department and drug stores do not think that they will be much affected by price ceilings. Customers have shown little inclination to insist upon customary price levels of cosmetics in recent months. The trend is to higher priced merchandise of better quality. The average dollar customer now spends about $1.35. More lipsticks, vanities, etc. are bought with an eye upon their refill possibilities and stores are going heavily behind the sale of dispensers, (sprays, ornamental jars, bottles, etc.), partly in support of their large package trade, partly as a possible hedge against shortages in smaller package units.

Few difficulties are experienced as regards deliveries but slow ups are expected and manufacturers will find dealers ready to order early now where the price question is definitely settled.

Such Christmas merchandise as is shown in the market does not seem to indicate any shortage of Christmas wrapping and packaging materials. As no definite agreement has been reached yet by the large stores on the question, whether to give free wrapping of gifts or make a charge most buyers of cosmetics are inclined to sidestep the issue by letting the manufacturer do it. The demand for boxed gifts, therefore, can be expected to be good.

Real fashion trends, as differentiated from developments in formulae, design, etc. are discouraged for the present. Buyers prefer to let the market settle down so that they can have a look at it. The least, they desire just now, is a runaway fashion for a type of merchandise that is difficult to obtain or that cuts down on the sale of standard articles of which they have a good stock upon their shelves.

ARMY CAMP SURVEY: "Ad-Quiz" says that a survey in New England and Southern Camps shows that toilet goods are third in the list of things for which soliders spend their money at the camp post exchanges. Cigarettes are first and candy second.

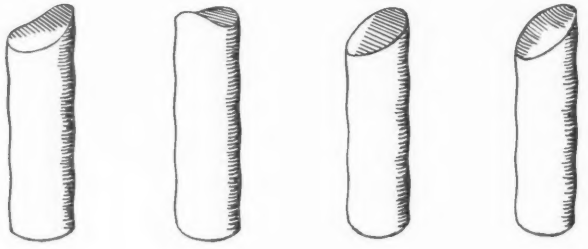
ADVERTISING COSTS AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: Manufacturers accepting government contracts must advertise out of profits except for technical advertising placed in trade publications, according to Maurice E. Peloubet, assistant chief of the accounting advisory branch, War Production Board, in an interview reported in the May 25 issue of "Advertising Age." "This exception placing business papers in a favored position is explained on two grounds," the interview continues. "One is that the government considers it to its advantage to keep these publications alive because of the service they render. Another is that educational advertising in this medium can help spread knowledge of new techniques and thus indirectly aid the war program."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

KOLMAR LABORATORIES

MILWAUKEE NEWARK

We have a patent and patents pending on the PERFECT POINT LIPSTICK illustrated below.



This announcement is made primarily to acquaint the trade with the above facts.

☆ ☆ ☆

We are prepared to make reasonable arrangements with other manufacturers of lipsticks and license them to make the above points. We will not tolerate any infringements.

COSMETIC STOCKINGS: As we predicted about a year ago a flood of preparations which simulate the appearance of silk stockings are now making their appearance. Last year some cosmetic manufacturers took advantage of the silk stocking scarcity in England to advertise make-up for the legs. "Pour yourself a pair of stockings" read the Miner ads last summer. Now of course, we here are faced with more than just a scarcity of silk and nylon, and there is a very definite place for cosmetic preparations which simulate the appearance of stockings. They must be easy to apply, require only very little more time and effort than the actual putting on of stockings, and must adhere. Thus far, this year's crop appears much improved and most of them lay claim to all of these requirements.

An interesting fact with regard to these preparations is that Elizabeth Arden was probably among the first to present leg make-up. The reaction to this was rather mild at the time and restricted to the younger set and some athletic-minded women. But, that was way back when silk stockings were plentiful and inexpensive. As a matter of fact, Arden introduced Velva Beauty Film sometime in 1937 as a suntan make-up for arms, legs and face, and it was considered pretty high style stuff.

How very different the story is today! Elizabeth Arden offers Velva Leg Film this season, "To save wear and tear, for cool comfort, pour your stockings from a bottle." Produits Nina who presented a leg make-up last summer, rises to the occasion with a new and improved product which is called "Stockings Out of the Bottle." Jean Jordeau has "Leg-Lure," a scented cream. Incidentally, this is a "natural" for Jean Jordeau with its depilatory. Harry Koenig calls it "Trique," and it is a liquid powder type. Some time earlier in the season Helena Rubinstein brought out a leg make-up in convenient stick form. Tone recommends its complexion tint as a leg make-up, and so on down the line. There are others and still others to come. It looks as if the cosmetic manufacturers will certainly solve the hosiery problems. No snags, no runs, and most of the cosmetic preparations stay on until removed with soap and water.

Some controversy and discussion has arisen about the use of the term "liquid stockings." "Cosmetic Stockings" was the title of an article in the September 1941 issue of THE DRUG AND COSMETIC INDUSTRY by Joseph Kalish, technical editor, and this appears to be a much better term both from a descriptive and merchandising standpoint. Leg make-up preparations now appear as liquid powders, creamy liquids, creams and sticks, and "cosmetic stockings" covers them all! Besides it gives credit where credit is due by placing emphasis upon cosmetics.

VICTORY FIRST: Lehn & Fink is using its trade advertising to acquaint retail sales people with the answers to questions concerning cosmetics in wartime, and, at the same time, carrying the fight to the consumer with a newly adopted seal which reads, "Victory First!—Our policy not to use any ingredients now requested for war use." The questions deal with metal lipstick cases, plastics, alcohol, fats and oils and other materials. Finally the customer asks: "I think it is unpatriotic to spend money for luxuries like toilet preparations, don't you?" To this the sales person replies: "As long as toilet preparations are presented for sale in stores it means that the materials, the labor and the machinery involved in their manufacture were not important to the war program. . . . . Moreover the 10 per cent. tax represents a very large income for Uncle Sam and the continued sale and use of toilet goods therefore represents a continuing contribution to the Government's budget."

COSMETICS IN WAR TIME: Those who toy with the idea, even for a moment, that the cosmetic industry might get together on something sometime would do well to read the following which appeared over the name of Carl Weeks, president, The Armand Co., in the May 16 issue of the A.M.A. *Journal* as paid advertising next to the "Business Opportunities" column: "London observers say that since cosmetics help to keep up good appearance they also help to keep up good morale. High morale in war time is most essential and it is important that the makers of cosmetics in this country now take steps to eliminate unnecessary make-up items.

"The Armand Company urges the simplification of cosmetics. Many women will understand perhaps through the necessity of war, that 99 per cent. of the time they need only two basic cosmetics—face cream and face powder—along with the purely decorative rouge and lipstick.

"Modern face cream, for example, such as the New Armand Blended Face Cream, is an effective aid in both cleansing and softening the skin. It also makes an excellent powder base and night cream.

"It may be that sundown has definitely arrived on the day of numerous so-called specialized cosmetics and the $5.00 face creams or $4.00 powders, which in basic composition can only triflingly differ from those cosmetics more sensibly priced."

Change, always swiftly paced here in the United States, is now being accelerated with increasing tempo.

In the field of packaging, restrictions of raw materials are forcing a redesigning of operation—a reorganizing of processes—a revitalizing of research.

Here at Crown, our laboratories are humming with activity in the execution of a broad, three-point program of vital significance to glass-packers everywhere.

1. Through continued adherence to the highest standards of production control, the quality of every type of CCS Closure is being rigidly maintained within the limitations of governmental sanction.

2. Through the contribution of CCS engineering skill and experience, technological assistance in solving special sealing problems is offered our customers.

3. Through unremitting research, every facility of modern science is being used to adapt improved methods and materials to the new era of packaging, *and to discover alternates for materials requisitioned by war.*

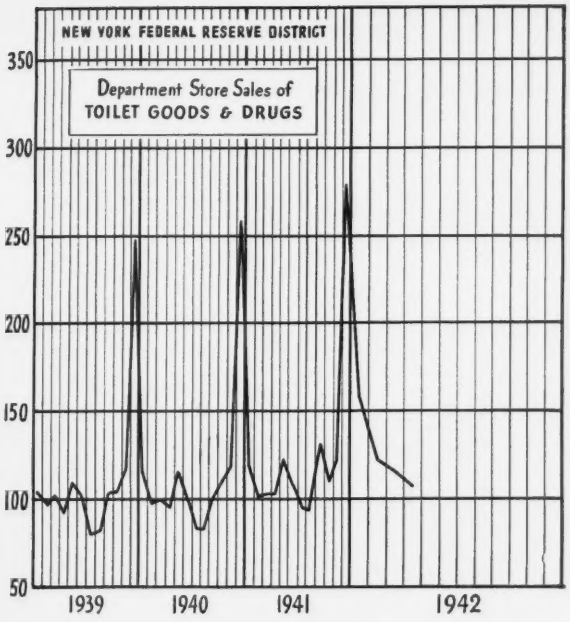
CROWN CORK AND SEAL COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

World's Largest Makers of Closures for Glass Containers

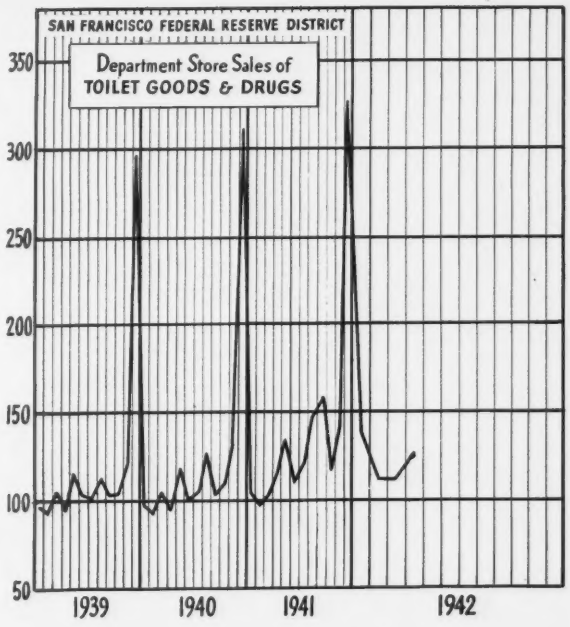
FOR THE LAST WORD IN CLOSURES—

COME TO CROWN FIRST!

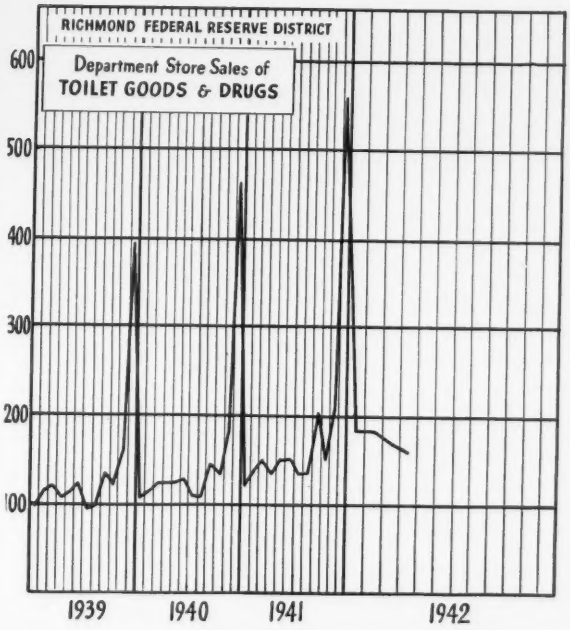
★ **CROWN'S PART IN DEFENSE**—Building tripod mounts for anti-aircraft guns.



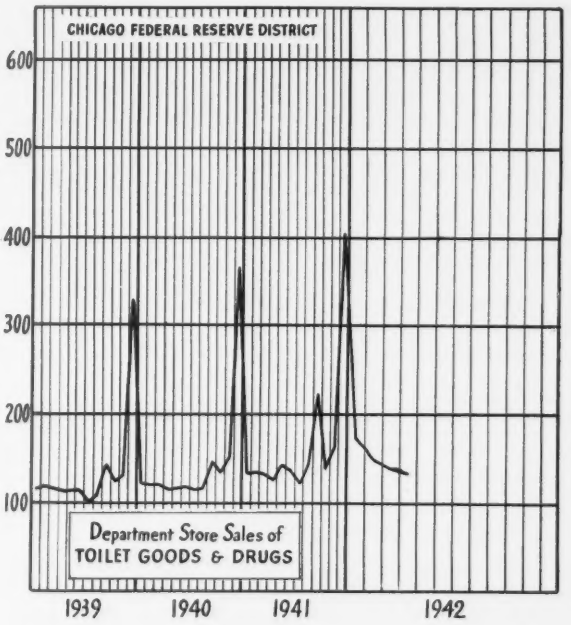
Sales of toilet goods and drug sundries by department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District were 5 per cent. greater in April 1942 than in the same month of 1941. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 107.7 for April 1942, 116.2 for March 1942, and 102.6 for April 1941.



Sales of toilet articles and drug sundries by department stores in the San Francisco Federal Reserve District were 9 per cent. greater in April 1942 than in April 1941. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 126.8 for April 1942, 112.2 for March 1942, and 116.3 for April 1941.



Sales of toilet articles and preparations by department stores in the Richmond Federal Reserve District were 10 per cent. greater in April 1942 than in the same month of 1941. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 159.5 for April 1942, 170.4 for March 1942, and 135.2 for April 1941.



Sales of toilet goods and drug sundries by department stores in the Chicago Federal Reserve District were 5 per cent. greater in April 1942 than in the corresponding month of 1941. This corresponds to unadjusted index numbers of 132.3 for April 1942, 139.4 for March 1942, and 126.0 for April 1941.

THERE HAVE BEEN SOME CHANGES MADE...

and there'll be more... TO PAPERBOARD PRODUCTS

FOR WAR PACKAGING

MOISTURE-RESISTANT COATINGS

GREASE-RESISTANT COATINGS EASILY GLUED

WET OR DRY STRENGTH GREASE RESISTANT LAMINATIONS — PAPER TO BOARD AND PAPER TO PAPER

MOISTURE RESISTANT LAMINATIONS USING PRIORITY-FREE MATERIAL

Food products and munitions for war — and foods for civilian sales must look to paperboard in changeovers from tin, foil and bulk packing.

The Ridgelo standard of reliability is important in these developments — good workmanship — uniform quality — and sound application of ideas.

Let's have that problem!

★ Ridgelo CLAY COATED ★

BOXBOARDS • CARDBOARDS

MADE AT RIDGEFIELD, N. J., BY LOWE PAPER COMPANY

- for physical protection —
- for the finest printed results —
- for dealer display and convenience —
- for product preservation.

Representatives: E. C. Collins, Baltimore • Bradner Smith and Company and Mac Sim Bar Paper Company, Chicago • H. B. Royce, Detroit
Gordon Murphy and Norman A. Buist, Los Angeles • A. E. Kellogg, St. Louis • Philip Rudolph & Son, Inc., Philadelphia

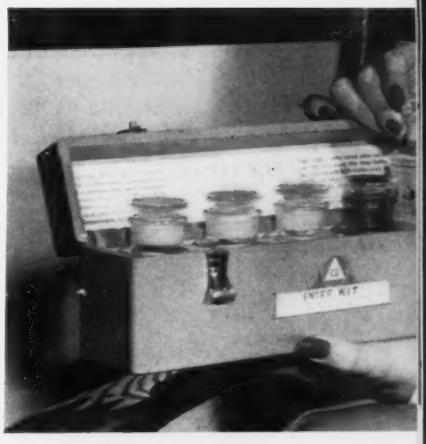
L'ORLE

L'Orle's "Plastic Mist" is a preparation designed to keep the hair manageable and in place. Plastic Mist does not harden on the hair but leaves it soft. It is also said to deodorize the hair, leaving it fragrant. It can be applied with any kind of atomizer, spray, or even a tooth brush.

L'ORLE

NORTHAM WARREN CORP.

The "sniff kit," approved by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, is designed for training civilians to detect and identify various types of poison gases. Packed in a trim tan fabric-covered box are five glass-stoppered bottles each containing a simulated gas—mustard, phosgene, chlorpicrin, Lewisite and tear gas. The kits are being manufactured by the Northam Warren Corp. The simulated gas charge in the bottles has been developed jointly with Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.



NORTHAM WARREN

JOHN HUDSON MOORE, INC.

John Hudson Moore, Inc., presents a four ounce size of Sportsman shaving lotion, cologne and hair dressing for father's day in three new designs—quail, muskie and baldpate—reproduced third dimensionally in full color or crystal bottles with walnut caps. In the eight ounce size, two new designs are offered—thoroughbred and pheasant, in addition to the mallard duck, sailfish and racing cutter.

JOHN HUDSON MOORE, INC.

REVLON

A simple cardboard carton is designed into a clever "Special Delivery" by Revlon. Making its appearance for the first time in this new package is the "Victory" lipstick case, a sturdy but lightweight container completely made of glazed cardboard. Even the push-up lever is made of cardboard. Besides this Special Delivery holds Revlon's nail enamel, oily remover, and Adheron. Color and design rather than elaborate materials have been depended upon to give this package eye-appeal.

REVLON

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Daggett & Ramsdell offers a generous size jar of Deodorant Cream which is an excellent aid in banishing underarm odor and assuring daintiness. This delicately scented cream may be used at any time and as often as necessary.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

PRINCESS PAT

Little girls adore dressing up in mother's finery, and sometimes they raid her beauty aids, too. Princess Pat's child's beauty kit solves the problem. Bland creams, lotions, delicate face powder, woodsy-scented cologne with real atomizer, and a non-greasy brilliantine are among the luxuries in the kit.

PRINCESS PAT

CELLULOSE TUBES: According to the Cellu-plastic Corp., Newark, "a new development in collapsible tubes makes it possible to package many drug and cosmetic products in the plastic type container. The problem of moisture evaporation has been solved and products containing essential oils may also be packaged in these tubes with certain exceptions concerning the percentage of such oil in the product and the specific type of oil. Entire production for the time being has been contracted for."

Meantime there are reports that the Pepsodent Co. is planning to manufacture its own tooth paste tubes. These are described as a combination of paper and plastic materials.

CELLOPHANE: The du Pont company has made this statement about cellophane supplies:

"There have been many statements in the press and rumors in the trade regarding further curtailment of the use of cellophane and even discontinuance of its manufacture. During these times, when many packaging materials are becoming difficult to obtain and others have been entirely removed from the market, you may be interested in knowing the facts.

"The use of cellophane has been restricted by WPB Limitation Order L-20 and amendments thereof only on products deemed 'non-essential,' i.e., where its use has been purely decorative or not necessary to prevent deterioration in quality of the product wrapped. Its use is not restricted on products of human consumption, such as foods of all types, tobacco and drugs where protection of the product is needed. In addition, its use is being encouraged for packaging these and other products not specifically prohibited by the Order, where such packages replace metal containers and the functional value of cellophane is employed to protect the quality of the product packaged, thereby conserving materials essential to the war effort. There are no restrictions as to the quantity that may be purchased for these permissible uses."

TRANSPORTATION AND INVENTORIES: For the time being at least, attention in cosmetics as well as in practically everything else has turned from production to transportation problems. As the nation meets what will probably be peak wartime demands for transportation this summer and fall, the question naturally arises as to just how cosmetics will fare. The railroads are reported as being short about 100,000 freight cars for carrying the wartime traffic load which is expected in a few months. It seems obvious that, at best, cosmetics will have to wait until there is space to spare and that, at worst, it may be impossible to ship cosmetics at all during the period of this peak demand.

In the second place, although the effects of gasoline rationing and rubber shortage cannot be as yet accurately estimated, it also would appear obvious that salesmen's calls will be definitely curtailed and in some areas even prohibited completely by the demands of war.

In the third place, the size of the individual trading area will undoubtedly grow smaller. Shopping trips to distant points by the consumer will become a thing of the past and she will depend increasingly upon the local merchant to supply her wants.

Several things stand out immediately in this picture. In the first place it seems evident that the Christmas buying and shipping season should be finished earlier than ever before and as soon as is humanly possible. In the second place, local cosmetic showings assume increased importance and local warehousing becomes almost imperative for any manufacturer doing a sizable volume of business. In the third place, the wholesaler will be an important factor in the distribution picture once more.

The WPB trial balloon on inventories apparently ran head on into this buy-and-ship-early program and many large cosmetic buyers returned home, interrupting buying trips, until the proper procedure in the face of inventory control could be worked out by their store managements. However, common sense would seem to indicate that there should be no conflict betewen the two goals. It makes no sense to get inventories so high that it approaches the hoarding status, and it makes no sense to permit well financed retailers to corner all available goods at the expense of the small local merchant who this year will be looked to for supplies by those in his locality. But at the same time, it makes no sense to clutter the transportation systems with unnecessary returned goods or to prevent early buying and shipping so that distribution of fall and Christmas merchandise may be accomplished easily and conveniently. Even after many years of disillusionment we still believe that good sense usually prevails and we deplore the "panic" which always occurs as a result of putting the worst possible interpretation upon every rumor, trial balloon, or order which makes its appearance.

U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS

June ★ A Monthly Review of Technical Developments for Chemists and Executives ★ 1942

A. A. Backus Dies; Was in Charge of Production for U.S.I.

Arthur A. Backus, Vice-President in Charge of Production of U.S.I. since 1928, was fatally injured on May 18 when he accidentally fell from a train en route from his home in Stamford, Conn., to New York.

During his many years with U.S.I., he rendered invaluable services to the company, serving as Director of Research from 1916 to 1924, and as Production Manager from 1924 to 1928. In 1928 he was appointed to the position which he held until the time of his death. He was also a director of Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation, Cuba Distilling Company, Dominican Molasses Company, and Porto Rico Mercantile Company.

A. A. Backus

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Society of Chemical Industry, the Chemists' Club of New York, and the Uptown Club.

His loss will be keenly felt by all who associated with him, as well as by the chemical industry as a whole, the progress of which was materially aided by his valuable contributions.

Determinations of flash points for the various formulas of industrial alcohol, recently conducted at U.S.I.'s laboratories, show values considerably higher than those now listed in the Industrial Alcohol Catalog. A new data sheet has been prepared, listing revised flash points for pure, C.D., and S.D. Alcohol, as well as for alcohol-water mixtures. Copies can be obtained free of charge from U.S.I. Ask for Bulletin FP.

Empty 55-gallon drums should be returned promptly to maintain flow of materials. (See article in column at right.)

Physiological Properties of Urethan Lead to Wide Utility

U.S.I. Product Has Many Pharmaceutical Uses; Its Reactivity Suggests Still Other Applications in Organic Synthesis

The unusual effectiveness of urethan (ethyl carbamate) as a soporific, hypnotic, anti-spasmodic, and sedative has led to many applications for this U.S.I. product in pharmaceutical and biological fields. Studies indicate that large doses can be employed to induce a mild, natural sleep, because of urethan's ability to increase respiration without affecting pulse or temperature.

As a result of these properties, urethan is used as an ingredient in pharmaceuticals for the treatment of insomnia, eclampsia, nervous excitement, tetanus, excessive restlessness, convulsions and spasmodic conditions, and whooping cough. It is also employed as an antidote in strychnine, resorcinol, and picrotoxin poisoning.

While the applications of urethan resulting from its physiological properties are discussed in detail in this article, an entirely different field of utility in organic synthesis is opened by urethan's chemical reactivity. The more important chemical reactions of urethan are listed in a bulletin available on request from U.S.I.

A further pharmaceutical application of urethan is as a co-solvent to increase the solubility of quinine hydrochloride in water. A similar effect on the solubility of riboflavin has been noted in reports from abroad, which indicate that at 20° C. the solubility of riboflavin in water is 15 milligrams per 100 cc., while in 10% urethan the solubility increases to 41 milligrams per 100 cc.

An interesting field for further study may be suggested by other experiments abroad, in which it was found that subcutaneous injections of a 1% urethan-quinine solution increase the immunity of white mice to pneumococcus infection (type I).

A British patent suggests the addition of urethan to astringent cosmetic preparations containing an astringent salt with an inorganic base. Urethan has also been patented as a fixative for dyeing human hair.

Urethan is used in biological work also, as an anesthetic for fish and aquatic mammals, preliminary to hypodermic injections or operations.

Until recently, exploration of urethan's potentialities was hampered by the fact that it was available in commercial quantities only from foreign sources. At the present time, however, U.S.I.'s production of this interesting chemical permits thorough investigation of its utility.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Thioglycolic acid is now available in commercial quantities in a grade especially produced for the requirements of the cosmetic industry, it is reported. Also available are salts of the acid, including sodium, calcium, and monoethanolamine thioglycolates. **(No. 580a)**

A coconut oil substitute is said to be suitable for use in the manufacture of liquid soaps. Maker says that it has the property of reducing viscosity of soap solutions without impairing their effectiveness, and that it can be used either to conserve stocks of coconut oil or to increase concentration of liquid soaps made from other fats. **(No. 581a)**

A pH indicator is available in both liquid and paper forms for quick determinations over the range from pH 0.0 to pH 10.0. Color chart appears directly on containers. Originally developed for physicians' use, indicator has many industrial applications also, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 582a)**

Paperboard containers for rouge, lipstick, and vanities are treated with an ethyl cellulose plastic to withstand moisture and resist wear, it is reported. The paper containers can be produced with printed designs. **(No. 583a)**

Wood containers are another new packaging possibility that is attracting increased attention. They are being produced from hard wood treated to prevent moisture absorption, and can be finished in any way that metal can, including lettering and designs of any kind. **(No. 584a)**

Users Asked to Return Empty 55-Gallon Drums

Users of U.S.I. products are urged to return all empty 55-gallon drums as promptly as possible, to relieve the container shortage.

U.S.I. suggests that as soon as two or more drums have been emptied, they should be turned over to the nearest freight agent for shipment to U.S.I. Large users should ship full carloads of 276 drums wherever practicable. Return freight will be paid by U.S.I., and credit will be given at full ceiling price for drums received in good condition, and which have not been used for storage of materials other than original contents.

To comply with Federal regulations, all markings on head of drum must be obliterated as soon as drum is emptied.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

CHEMICALS · INDUSTRIAL · ANTI- · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

June ★ **U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS** ★ 1942

Lecithin Suggested for Use in Dry-Shave Lotion

Use of lecithin in lotions for application preparatory to dry shaving is recommended in a recent issue of a British journal. The lotion is said to have the effect of contracting the skin, and thus of inducing the hairs to straighten up. The suggested formula has these proportions:

	Grams
Alcohol	70.0
Lecithin	0.5
Wetting Agent	1.0
Witch Hazel Extract	28.0
Perfume	Sufficient Quantity

Soaps Easily Dissolved By Mixtures of Solvents

Mixtures of organic solvents display powerful dissolving action on ordinary soaps, even though the individual solvents may not have similar effects, it is indicated by studies recently reported.

Practically any mixture of a monohydric alcohol and a polyhydric alcohol is said to show this strong solvent action for soap. For each mixture, there is apparently an optimal solvent ratio at which soap solubility reaches a maximum. For example, the best proportion for ethylene glycol and ethanol as a solvent mixture for sodium stearate is 65:45 parts by weight.

Develops New Agent for Stabilizing Insecticides

PACKANACK LAKE, N. J.—The deterioration of insecticide materials can be almost completely prevented by the addition of a stabilizing agent formed by the reaction of acetone and diphenylamine, an inventor here has discovered.

The process, on which a patent has been issued, is said to be effective in stabilizing derris powder, cube root, ground pyrethrum flowers, and similar materials.

Describes Simple Method For Purifying of Curare

A recently described method of purifying curare consists of the following steps: (1) Crude curare is dissolved in alcohol. (2) The alcohol is removed by alcohol and the residue taken up in water. (3) Acetone is added to the aqueous solution until precipitation starts. The precipitate is described as inert.

Solution Effective for Sterilizing Instruments

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Excellent results in the sterilization of surgical instruments have been reported here through the use of a solution consisting of a 2% compound cresol solution and 5% glycerine in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water.

While relatively inexpensive, the solution is said to have proved highly effective, killing all pathogenic bacteria in slightly more than one minute. The solution also aids in preventing rusting, it is claimed.

Surgical instruments can be effectively sterilized with a new alcohol solution.

Blood-Clotting Compound Aids in Russian Surgery

A new organic compound, which is closely related in structure to the blood-clotting compound Vitamin K, has been successfully employed in Russia to arrest the flow of blood, according to reports reaching here from Kuybyshev.

While full details concerning the new compound are not available as yet, it is described as being simpler in structure than Vitamin K. It is also reported to be more soluble in alcohol and in oil, and to display greater activity. It is claimed that in operations the flow of blood is reduced by a preliminary application of the compound, simplifying the surgeon's work and promoting healing.

CHEMICAL BRIEFS

This column lists a few of the many applications of U.S.I. products. Further information on these applications may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Ethyl carbonate offers unusual opportunities for the manufacture of a wide variety of chemical compounds. Its Claisen condensations in the presence of metallic sodium, sodium ethoxide, or sodamide are particularly interesting. With some cyanide derivatives, it forms the half nitrile of the corresponding malonic ester. For example, with benzyl cyanide, it gives ethyl alpha-cyano-phenylacetate, an intermediate in the manufacture of phenobarbital. A second Claisen condensation is that with ethyl acetate, in which ethyl malonate is formed. Ethyl malonate in turn may be used for the manufacture of synthetic aromatic chemicals, and of luminal, propanal, barbital, and veronal. **(C20)**

USI

Ethyl chloroformate reacts with phenol to yield ethyl phenyl carbonate and ethyl salicylate, which is used as an ingredient of perfumes, as a starting point in the manufacture of synthetic perfumery materials, and in compounding and dispensing practice. Ethyl chloroformate reacts with bromobenzene and sodium amalgam to give ethyl benzoate, used in the manufacture of perfumes. **(C21)**

USI

Ethyl ethanedioate (ethyl oxalate) can be combined with cyclohexanone and phenylhydrazine in the presence of zinc chloride to yield indolylbutyric acid, which is an important plant growth hormone. **(C22)**

USI

Acetone has found a wide variety of industrial applications as a result of its solvent properties, but it is useful also as a raw material in the manufacture of other chemicals. For example, it is used in the production of chloroform, iodoform, indigo, and sulfonal. **(C23)**

USI

Ethyl Ether, Absolute, is an extremely pure material, especially suitable for use as a laboratory reagent in exacting research and control work. Special treatments remove all but the merest traces of ethanol and water, as well as aldehydes and peroxides, in order to assure complete conformity with the rigid specifications for this product. **(C24)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS, INDUSTRIAL, ANTI-, SOLVENTS, ALCOHOLS, FREEZE, USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-1 De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

HOUBIGANT

Houbigant introduces a new "little original" presentation of Chantilly perfume and a medium size Chantilly Eau de Toilette, to satisfy an increasing public interest in the Chantilly fragrance. The perfume flacon reposes in a froth of lace on a white pedestal. The Eau de Toilette is an exact replica of the original in bottle and box.

HOUBIGANT

ALLEN B. WRISLEY

Spruce! is the name of Allen B. Wrisley's toiletries for men appearing in jade green pottery containers with blonde wood closures. The rugged tan packaging with red trim is used on a shaving mug, after shaving lotion and talcum. Spruce is a keen, tangy fragrance.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY

LENTHERIC

Lentheric comes to the rescue of today's busy men with two convenient kits—either for traveling or to keep in locker or office. The "Overnight Kit" holds a 2 ounce flacon of after shave lotion and Tanbark cologne, and a 3/4 ounce container of after shave powder. The "Trip-kit" includes four ounce flacons of after shave lotion and Tanbark cologne, and a two ounce container of after shave powder. The boxes are handsomely finished in a natural wood design.

LENTHERIC

LUCIEN LELONG

Lucien Lelong's solid cologne which was introduced last year in the Balalaika fragrance is now also available in Whisper and Tailspin. The cologne in convenient stick form has a delightful cooling effect when rubbed lightly over the skin and leaves it fragrant. A grand package to pack in the traveling bag and not worry about spilling, or to tuck in the car compartment or beach bag.

LUCIEN LELONG

CORDAY

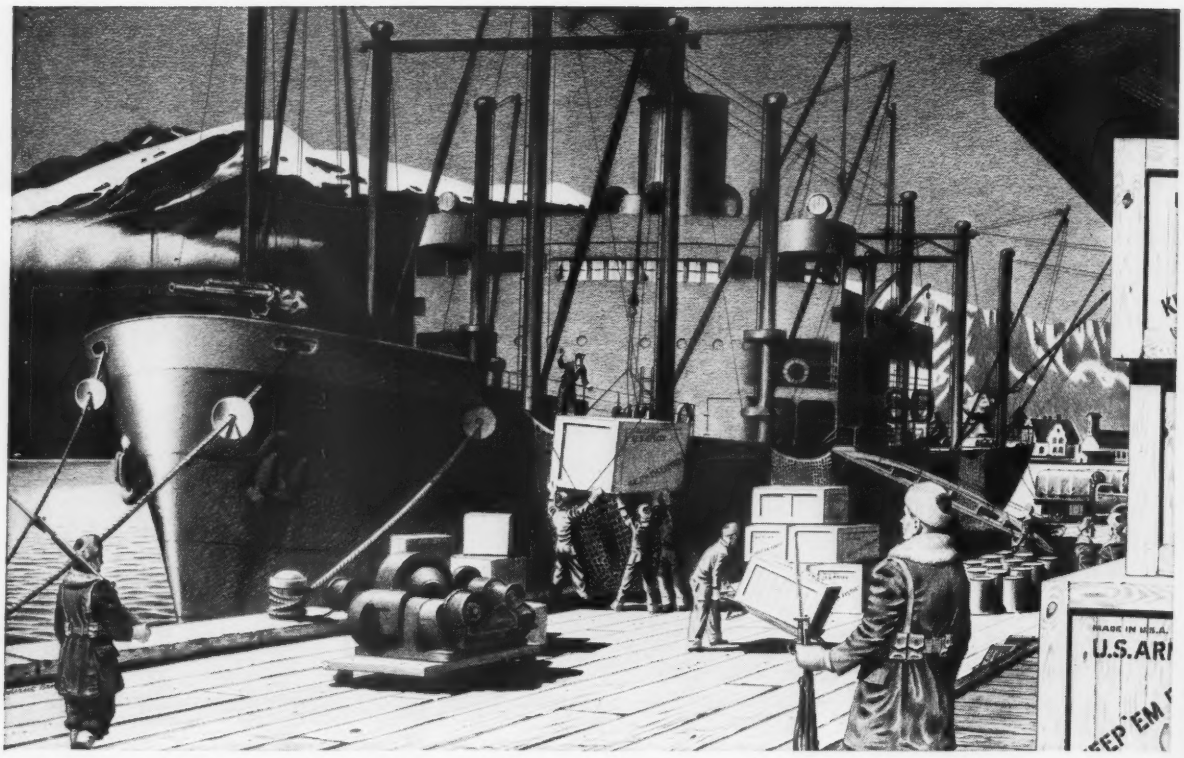
Corday now presents the Possession and L'Ardente Nuit fragrances in eau de cologne, in beautiful cylindrically-shaped bottles with a vertical fluted design. Caps and labels are in red and silver. Possession is a quietly exciting odor, while L'Ardente Nuit has a flirtatious note.

CORDAY

CHEN YU

"Chop Chop," which translated from the Chinese, means—Hurry, hurry, is the name of Chen Yu's new package. It holds full size bottles of Chen Yu lacquer, lacquerol and remover.

CHEN YU



FROM ICELAND to the West Indies—from Alaska to Australia—our troops must have the best possible food on which to fight. They get it with canned food. It provides them with balanced, nutritious meals, saves shipping space, eases the supply problem.

No more tin plate for many of you . . . means more "square meals" for them

ONLY THE BEST possible food is good enough for our troops. They must have this food in greater and greater quantities. That's why there'll be no more beer, coffee, and many other items packed in tin plate, as we get deeper into the war.

This saves many tons of tin that will go into cans in which more food for carrying on the war will be packed. Food for our fighting forces. Food for civilians behind the lines. (Tin cans, as you may know, are the perfect containers for processed foods.)

So—until the war is won, you'll have to do without the convenience, beauty, and traditional sales appeal of many tin-plated packages.

Many substitute packages may be offered to you for your products. They may not be so good as the familiar *tin* package, but they'll be the best you can get while there's a war on.

And you can do your part by using your business imagination and capitalizing on these substitute containers. Adapt them to your filling lines. Sell them to your trade. Explain to your trade why these substitutes are necessary for the duration.

REMEMBER: The Government is doing a great job . . . for you, for all of us . . . in controlling the tin supply and directing it where it will do the most good.

In our own laboratories, research on containers is going steadily forward. This research promises not only to improve present containers for your use during the war, but also to develop even better containers of all kinds for your use after the war. AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOME TYPICAL WAR ITEMS MADE BY CAN MAKERS

For our armed forces, can makers supply various types of containers for:

—food rations, explosives, bandages,
—oil, blood plasma transfusion kits,
—delicate anti-aircraft motors,
—emergency water rations, and
—countless other necessities for fighting men.

McNEIL LABS.

A new botanical drug product for the treatment of hemorrhagic conditions and hepatic biliary disturbances is being introduced to the medical profession by McNeil Labs., under the name Sorparin. A derivative of the European mountain ash berry, Sorparin is said to have been subjected to extensive research which proved that it possesses in a marked degree the power to elevate the level of plasma prothrombin and therefore has the properties of Vitamin K.

McNEIL LABS.

HARRY D. KOENIG

Harry D. Koenig is introducing "Trique Smooth-On Hose" in liquid form. This preparation is described as being waterproof, greaseless, does not run or streak. Its application is simple and rapid. Two stocking shades have been chosen, Beige and Coco-Beige, to blend in harmoniously with any costume.

HARRY D. KOENIG CO.

LEHN & FINK

A new antiseptic deodorant, Etiquet Deodorant Cream, has been introduced by Lehn & Fink, makers of Hinds Honey & Almond Cream. According to Lehn & Fink, Etiquet works in five ways: it "Stops underarm perspiration odor 1 to 3 days; stops underarm perspiration itself 1 to 3 days; pure, soothing, antiseptic. Not irritating to normal skin. Safe to use every day. Smells nice and fragrant; prevents clothes-stains, clothes-rot due to perspiration; works fast invisibly, disappears from sight. Not greasy, not sticky. No need to rinse off."

LEHN & FINK

JORDEAU, INC.

Leg-Lure is a delightfully scented cream offered by Jordeau, Inc., to give the semblance of stockings. It is available in two shades, sun-tan (light), and Conga (dark).

JORDEAU, INC.

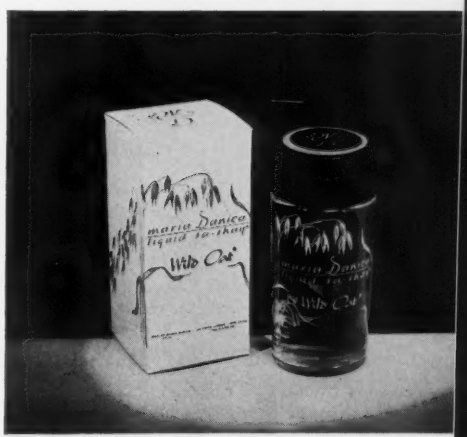
JEURELLE

Jeurelle's combination package of cologne and talc for men is geared to the times, yet handsome and distinctive. The clean, freshly fragrant preparations are attractively packaged—the cologne in a "darning egg" shaped bottle, its neck wrapped with raffia and topped with a wooden closure—the talc in a convenient, shaker top cylinder.

JEURELLE

MARIA DANICA

Maria Danica's liquid "Sa-Shay," Wild Oats, is a delightful fragrance packaged attractively in a cylindrical bottle with a large stopper. It may be generously applied, and daily use is said to help check perspiration odors.



MARIA DANICA

Orbis
BRILLIANTINE COLOR-ODOR
Combinations

These Color-Odor Combinations are of especial interest to manufacturers for the rapid and convenient preparation of Brilliantines.

One pint thoroughly mixed with 55 gallons of mineral oil **yields a crystal clear product . . . at a color-odor cost of 4 to 5½ cents per gallon . . . that is delightfully perfumed and colored, requires no filtration, and is ready for immediate bottling.**

They are manufactured from high grade perfume bases and certiffed colors in accordance with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law.

Available in the following odors

BOUQUET	LILAC	ROSE
HONEYSUCKLE	NARCISSE	VIOLET

and in the following colors
RED and AMBER

Special odors available on request

PRICES
Series #150—$18.00 per gal., or $2.50 per pt.
Series #300—$24.00 per gal., or $3.25 per pt.

Samples of FINISHED Brilliantine available to interested manufacturers. State preference of color and quality desired.

ORBIS
PRODUCTS CORPORATION

215 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK · FACTORY & LABORATORY, NEWARK, N.J.

CHICAGO
831 N. Wabash Ave.

PHILADELPHIA
610 Brown Bldg.

BOSTON
89 Broad Street

MEMPHIS, TENN.
1620 Carr Ave.

Water Soluble Gums	Waxes	Cosmetic Raw Material	Fruit Flavors
Thymol	Stearic Acid	Oleo Resins	Food Colors
Aromatics	Essential Oils	Perfume Bases	Quince Seed
Rice Starch	Zinc Oxide French	Olive Oil	Irish Moss

NEWS

Companies

Charles Hermann to Join Prentiss

Charles Hermann, associated with McKesson & Robbins for a great many years, is resigning his position with that firm to become associated with R. J. Prentiss & Co., New York. Mr. Hermann has been in charge of the Heavy Chemical Division of McKesson &

CHARLES HERMANN

Robbins, which is the division that imported raw materials from all parts of the world and acted as agents for many American companies. Mr. Hermann has been engaged in this work for McKesson since the days of the late John McKesson, at which time raw materials were a major part of the business of the firm.

Mr. Hermann has not decided just when he will leave McKesson to join the Prentiss firm, but it will be some time after July 1.

Gregory Thomas Joins Government

H. Gregory Thomas, formerly vice-president of Bourjois, Inc., has left that organization to take a war job with the Government.

Domigan Heads Mutual Drug

F. A. Domigan of Columbus, O., was elected president of the Mutual Drug Co., Cleveland, at the annual meeting of the board of directors. As president he succeeds the late F. T. Roosa, who founded the company and was its executive head for over thirty-three years.

James O. Rhodes was elected vice-president and comptroller and George F. White was re-elected secretary and treasurer of the company.

Broder Expands

Increased business has forced Harry Broder, purveyor of all-plastic lipstick containers to take larger quarters. The new address is 5 East 47 St., New York.

Head Advanced

Frank M. Head, vice-president of United Sigar-Whelan Stores Corp. and formerly director of drug store operations, has been appointed general manager of merchandising and sales promotion, it has been announced by Walter G. Baumhogger, president.

deHavenon Announces New Office

Gaston T. deHavenon, president and general manager of Ann Haviland has announced that his office and laboratory have been moved to 47 West 56th St., New York. Mr. deHavenon joined Ann Haviland Labs., Inc., as general manager in September, 1941, and has since been elected president of the firm.

Radioed from Moscow to Russian War Relief, Inc., New York, this photo shows a case of drugs from the New York Quinine & Chemical Co., bought and shipped to Russia by Russian War Relief, being loaded at a northern Russian port into a hospital truck for delivery to a front line hospital. A radiogram sent with the picture from Soviet Union Medical authorities said the American medical supplies being received are "of superior quality" and "are saving many lives."

For "Hard-to-Find"

INTERMEDIATES

Check This Reliable Source!

Acetylacetone
p-Acetylaminophenol
Acetyl Propionyl
Allantoin
Alloxan
Alloxantin
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Amine
Allyl Bromide
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Thiourea
Aluminum isopropylate
Aluminum ter-Butoxide
Aminoacetal
Aminobenzthiazole
2-Aminothiazole
p-Aminodiphenylamine
p-Aminophenol Sulfate
Ammonium Thiosulfate
Amyl Nitrite
Anhydromethylenecitric Acid
Benzalazine
Benzaldehyde Semicarbazone
Bismuth Sodium Iodide
n-Butyl Bromide
Cathecol
Cetyl Bromide
Cetyl Iodide
Cetyl Pyridinium Halides
Chlorohydroquinone
Choline and Salts
Decamethylene Dibromide
Decamethylene Glycol
Diacetylaminoazotoluol
Diallyl Disulfide
Diallyl Sulfide
Diaminophenol . 2 HCl
1-Diazo 2-Naphthol 4-Sulfonic Acid
Diazosulfate of p-Aminodiphenylamine
p-Diethoxybenzene
Dimethylaminoazobenzene
Ethyl Iodide, C.P.
Hydroxydimethylbutyrolactone
p-Hydroxyphenyl-aminoacetic Acid
Magnesium Thiosulfate
Methenamine Anhydromethylenecitrate
p-Methoxy Propiophenone
1-Methylallylamine
Methyl Iodide
Monoacetylaminoazotoluene
Nitranilic Acid
Nitroso Beta Naphthol

HERE is a list of pharmaceutical intermediates and other chemicals which are manufactured by Edwal Laboratories.

For many of these chemicals Edwal is the *only* supplier. Some have been added since the recent issue of *Drug and Cosmetic's 1942 Review*. Many are available from stock.

Write today for our new catalog "Services and Chemicals" showing prices on the items listed here—or for a quotation on other chemicals which you may need.

sec-Octyl Bromide
sec-Octyl Malonic Ester
Oil of Mustard, Artificial
Parabanic Acid
o-Phenylenediamine
p-Phenylenediamine
Phenylethylacetic Acid
Phenyl isothiocyanate
Phenyl Mercuric Acetate, C.P.
Phenyl Mercuric Hydroxide
Phenyl Mercuric Naphthenate
Phenyl Mercuric Nitrate, C.P.
Phenyl Semicarbazide
Phloroglucinol
Phthalonic Acid
Propionylacetone
Quinine Bismuth Iodide
Semicarbazide Hydrochloride
Sodium Cyanate, 95%
Uric Acid

MANUFACTURING DIVISION

The **EDWAL** *Laboratories, Inc.*

732 FEDERAL STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

McManus Jr.—Crown V.P.

Charles E. McManus, Jr., has been elected a vice-president of Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. He had been assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the company.

Since attending Columbia University, Mr. McManus has made an intensive study of the company's international operations in North and South America, Europe and Africa. At the outbreak of war in September 1939, he was in London as acting plant manager for Crown Cork Co., Ltd., of England. Returning to this country several months later, he went to Los Angeles where he served in a similar capacity for the company's newly opened manufacturing plant in southern California. Subsequently he was recalled to Baltimore to assume executive responsibilities as an officer of the company.

Man Shortage in England

The shortage of manpower in Britain is illustrated by an account of present-day working conditions in the London factory of Standard Synthetics, Ltd. H. Barksfield, works manager writes: "Our whole factory staff has gradually been drafted into the services and only the office members are left. As the work has still to be done, we get our office jobs done in the morning while our hands are clean; then in the afternoon we adjourn to the factory and get busy distilling essential oils, manufacturing geraniol, citral, linalool, etc., weighing, packing and dispatching orders. You would be amused to see our stenographer, Miss Brown, pumping oils into the stills and rolling drums about and carrying 28-pound cans. We all go home smelling of our work."

Dr. Cooper Joins Zemmer

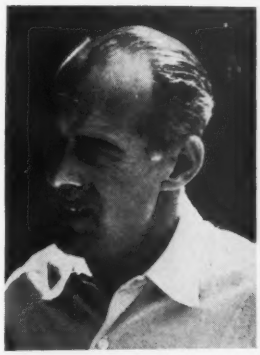
H. B. Johnson, president and general manager of the Zemmer Co., Pittsburgh, has announced that Dr. Frank B. Cooper, formerly research chemist of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Institute of Pathology, has resigned his position with the hospital to become director of research and control for the Zemmer Co.

Herbert Scott Joins Schiaparelli

Herbert Scott has been appointed production manager of Parfums Schiaparelli, Inc. Mr. Scott is known in the industry through his connection for the past twelve years with Smith & Scott, Ltd., Bermuda.

John Vance—Purchasing Agent

John W. Vance, who has been associated with Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., for the past fourteen years, for most of that time as manager of the chemical division, is now general purchasing agent. Although Mr. Vance



JOHN W. VANCE

has been acting in the latter capacity since the first of the year the announcement has just been made officially with the news of the retirement of Louis Lovell who has retired after twenty-nine years of service with the company. Mr. Lovell joined Hoffmann-La Roche in 1913 in the shipping and import department and was later appointed purchasing agent.

Leube Named V. P.

Randolph P. Leube, Jr., has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of Parfums Schiaparelli, Inc., New York. For the past year and a half he has been in charge of the Schiaparelli sales department.

Scott Dow—Liggett V.P.

Scott J. Dow, Jr., formerly with the Walgreen Co., Chicago, has been elected a vice-president of the Liggett Drug Co., it has been announced by Justin W. Dart, president.

In his former connection, Mr. Dow was in charge of soda fountain operations. He assumes the same duties with the Liggett Drug Co. Mr. Dow was brought into the Walgreen organization by Mr. Dart after his graduation from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1929.

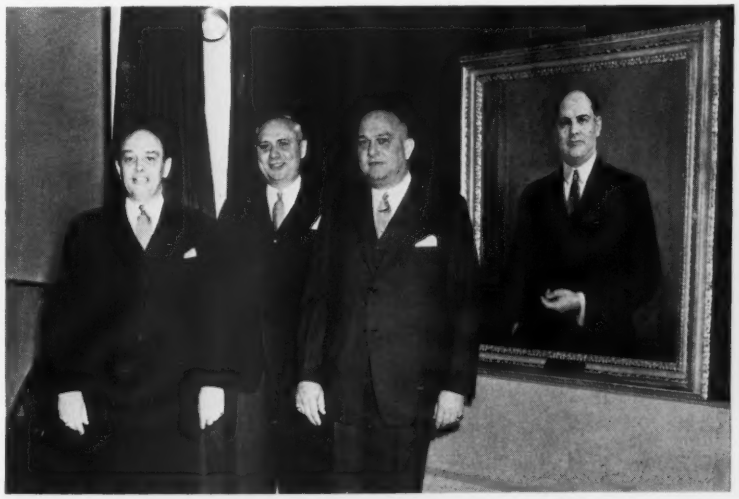
Roberson Joins Iorns Agency

V. L. Roberson is the new associate in the manufacturers' agency business conducted until his sudden death last February by Clifford L. Iorns in St. Louis. H. M. Chlanda, associated with Mr. Iorns for fifteen years, and Mr. Roberson are carrying on the business as the Clifford L. Iorns Co., at the same address and with virtually the same lines.

Mr. Roberson comes to his new association from the Pennsylvania Refining Co. where he was sales manager. Prior to that he was with Sherwood Refining Co. Mr. Iorns was at the time of his death the oldest representative in point of service of Pennsylvania Refining Co.

Plessner Moves in Detroit

After twenty-five years at its old address the Paul Plessner Co., Detroit, has moved to 11 Hazelwood Ave., that city.



Robert B., Joseph B., and Percy C. Magnus are shown alongside the painting of their father, the late Percy Cecil Magnus, Sr., the founder of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard. The painting was recently unveiled at the offices of the firm in New York.

Gelatin Appoints Brenemen

Gelatin Products Co. has announced the appointment of J. R. Brenemen as west coast representative. Mr. Brenemen, who was formerly sales promotion manager for Nelson Baker & Co., will make his headquarters in Los Angeles. According to R. P. Scherer, president,

J. R. BRENEMEN

this expansion of the company's sales force was made because of the marked increase in west coast business, as well as a desire to render better service to the customers in that territory.

Lewitus Joins Merck

Victor Lewitus has joined Merck & Co. Inc., as a writer in the advertising department, located in the New York office of the company. For the past four years Mr. Lewitus was associated with the promotional division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. Prior to that he was instructor in materia medica at Columbia University for eleven years. He has frequently written feature articles for drug trade and technical publications, and will now be a regular contributor to the *Merck Report*.

Watson Joins Klemtner

Millard Watson, formerly assistant advertising manager of Winthrop Chemical Co., and more recently with the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, has joined the staff of Paul Klemtner & Co., Newark.

Another new addition to the Klemtner staff is Thomas H. Jones, former sales manager of Kalak Water Co., experienced sales and detail representative, author of "Detailing the Physician," and instructor in detailing at Columbia University.

It has also been announced that Paul Klemtner & Co. has increased the scope of its ethical marketing services to include professional advertising.

McCarthy—25 yrs. with Lueders

Dennis L. McCarthy celebrated his twenty-fifth year with George Lueders & Co. May 1, becoming the thirty-second member of the company's Quarter of a Century Club. Fred Lueders, president of the company, presented him with a gold watch appropriately inscribed and a 25-year gold pin. Frank Cordero, on behalf of the other employees, presented a radio victrola to him. Following the presentations the Quarter of a Century Club went out for its regular luncheon meeting.

Parkinson with Parfums Massenet

G. R. Parkinson has been appointed president of Parfums Massenet, Inc., with offices at 509 Madison Ave., New York. Parfums Massenet is a new business in New York although it was a small business which existed in France and in which Mr. Parkinson had an interest. In addition to marketing its own perfumes, Parfums Massenet will also be producer and distributor for wholesale and export of Bergdorf Goodman perfumes. Mr. Parkinson was formerly connected with Schiaparelli as executive vice president in charge of production.

Wheelco Appointments

Wheelco Instruments Co., Chicago, has announced the appointment of four new district representatives. Pasol Engineering Co., has been named Iowa and Nebraska representative, with V. E. Lindquist in charge of the Iowa office at Des Moines, and I. I. Solzman heading the Nebraska office in Omaha. Fitzgerald, Inc., Wichita, has been assigned the Kansas territory with Bloyce Fitzgerald in charge of instrument sales. Charles A. Drum, Houston, has been named Texas district manager.

Glyco Oil Solvent

Glyco Products Co., Inc., Brooklyn, has introduced a non-alcoholic water-soluble solvent for essential oils, known as Solvent s-533. It is said that it will dissolve essential oils, giving clear solutions which can be diluted in all proportions with water without affecting the clarity of the finished product. Alcohol can be added in small quantities if desired. Solvent s-533 is light in color and free from objectionable odors and is readily available in commercial quantities. Glyco recommends it for toilet waters, non-alcoholic perfumes, after-shave lotions, theatre sprays, etc.

Economic Machy. Appoints Stewart

Economic Machinery Co., Worcester, Mass., has announced the appointment of Howard R. Stewart as general manager. For a number of years Mr. Stewart has been sales manager for the complete line of World automatic and semi-automatic labelers.

HOWARD R. STEWART

Mr. Stewart attended Amherst College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he received a B. S. degree. Although active in the company's victory program, he hoped to continue to devote a large part of his time to present and future labeling problems.

Mary Shepherd Appoints Daughter

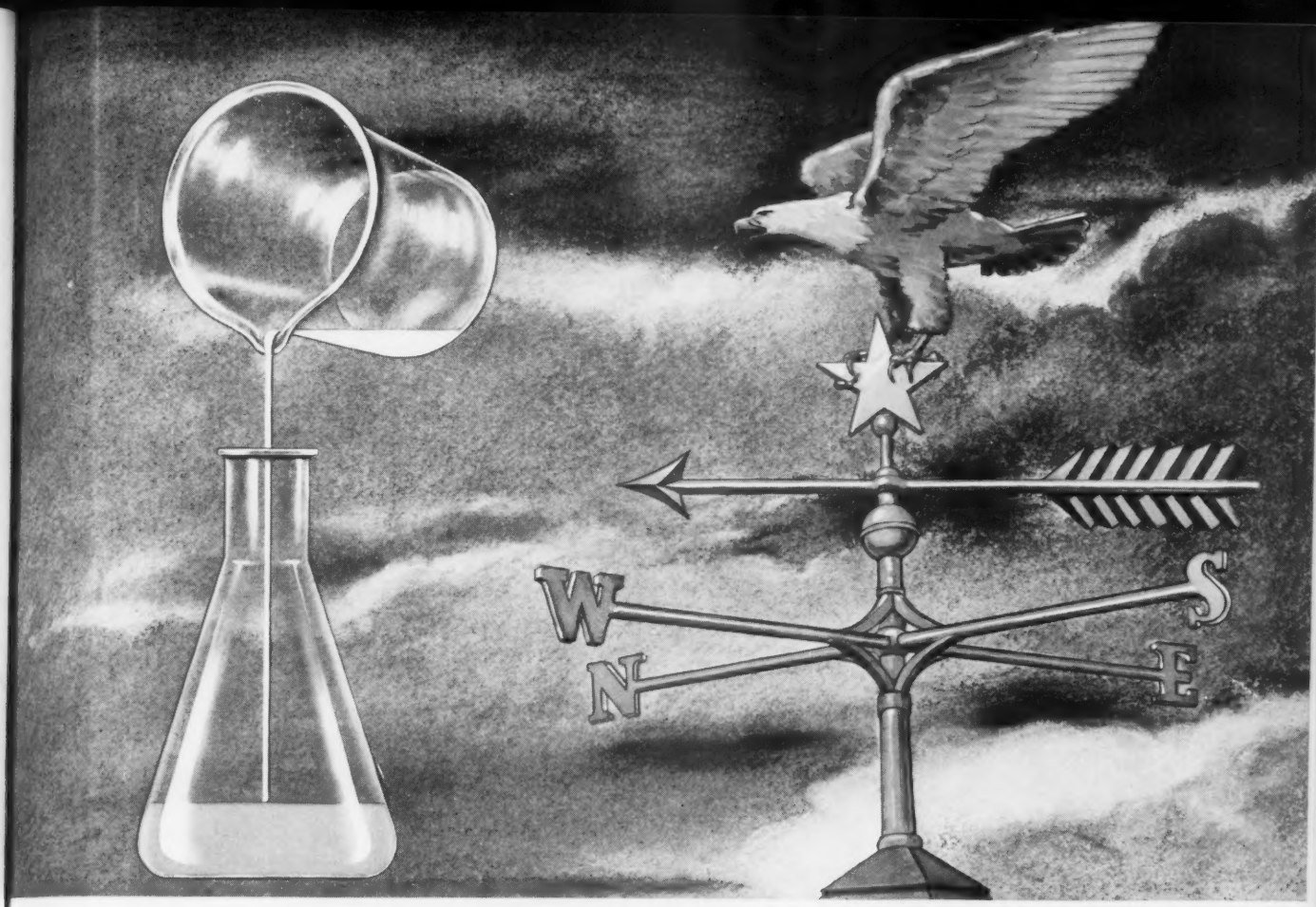
Mary Imogene Shepherd, president of Imogene Shepherd, Ltd., Chicago, announced the appointment of her daughter, Mary, as vice-president in charge of sales for the company manufacturing Baby Skin Oil and Baby Skin Oil Soap. Miss Shepherd is a graduate of the University of Iowa College of Pharmacy, and has been with the firm since last June.

Neuberg Chemical Changes Name

Enco Chemical Corp. is the name under which the Neuberg Chemical Corp. will be known henceforth. The company name only is changed the officers and personnel remain the same. Louis Neuberg is chairman of the board; Frederick A. Neuberg is vice-president; Albert Mevi is vice-president and general manager and George M. Wiles is secretary-treasurer.

Wilckens Buys Trade Scientific

Alexander J. Wilckens is now sole owner of Trade Scientific Laboratories, Inc., 419 East 21st Street, New York City, private label cosmetic manufacturers. E. O. Rehm, formerly president has left the organization to engage in war work.



On the alert---however the wind shifts

For years, Baker has supplied you with pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals for peace-time pursuits.

We're continuing to make these chemicals so that, with you, we may help safeguard the health of our nation.

But the time may soon come when war-time demands will exact from pharmaceutical manufacturers new formulas and new products.

When and if that day does come, you as a manufacturer will be ready.

Baker, *too, is on the alert*, and will be ready to supply Fine Chemicals made to your own or to government specifications.

And the Baker standard of *purity by the ton,* established through Baker men and methods, will be rigidly maintained.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co. ***Executive Offices and Plant:*** **Phillipsburg, N. J. Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.**

Baker's fine chemicals

CITRIC ACID

MORE than sixty years ago the manufacture of Citric Acid was begun by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., using citrous juices, and later also citrate of lime, as the raw materials. Starting before the turn of the century, a number of experimenters, both in this country and abroad, investigated the production of Citric Acid by various fermentations brought on by a range of organisms. Nothing of practical value, however, arose from this work until the research staff of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. attacked this problem in 1913. In 1923 results were deemed sufficiently favorable to warrent commercial production, the first Citric Acid produced by this new process, using sugar as the raw material, being placed on the market during that year. By 1925 complete independence of other sources for raw material had been attained.

However, during the first World War, this country was in the main dependent upon foreign sources, particularly Italy, for the raw material used in the production of Citric Acid. As a result, the price of Citric Acid advanced from 41¢ per pound at the start of the war to $1.25 per pound at the end of 1918. It was after the war that an Italian Cartel was formed, monopolizing the production of citrate of lime in that country. As a result of this monopoly, the price of this raw material was maintained at a high level, producers of Citric Acid, other than Italian, being at the mercy of the Cartel. In 1927, wishing to limit the manufacture of Citric Acid in other countries, Italy placed an embargo on the export of citrate of lime. Fortunately, by this time Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. were in full production of Citric Acid by their new process and this embargo had no effect upon the production and price of this acid in this country.

Due to continuous research and resulting manufacturing economies, the price of Citric Acid has declined steadily since that date, the policy of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. always being to pass on to consumers of the acid such reductions in cost.

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Grading and assorting crude Tragacanth Gum

EXPERIENCED field men purchase the finest crude gums available and supervise the primitive, or first grading by natives. Upon arrival at Penick's the problem of the variability of these gums is handled by laboratory control. Viscosity, surface adhesion, precipitation and other vital gum properties are no longer variable factors, but definite and recorded by test and measure. The gums become Penick EVENIZED Gums . . .

Give your products the quality benefits of Penick EVENIZED Gums . . . available in a wide range of grades. Our Gum Division will be happy to consult with you regarding the most effective gum and most economical grade to fill your specific needs.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Allderige With O.P.A.

M. J. Allderige has been appointed regional unit chief of the Office of Price Administration in charge of toilet goods, with headquarters in the Empire State Building, New York. His unit also handles all other main floor items including drugs and tobaccos in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Mr. Allderige has spent all of his business life in this industry and has been toilet goods buyer at John Wanamaker's, New York and Saks Fifth Ave., New York; and main floor merchandise manager at Gimbel's, Pittsburgh. Previous to joining O.P.A. he was special representative for Shulton, Inc., working with department store accounts.

Abbott Opens in Minneapolis

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. have opened a new branch at 1317 Harmon Place, Minneapolis.

Complete stocks of the pharmaceutical specialties, drugs and chemotherapeutic products will be carried. The manager of this new branch is Justin W. Addington, associated with Abbott for many years as a salesman and district manager. The office manager is Neil Hoffman, recently transferred from Abbott Denver branch.

Animal Medicine Indictment

May 28 a Federal grand jury, sitting at Chicago, returned an indictment against one association, twelve companies and twenty-two individuals, charging a violation of the antitrust laws by enforcing an arbitrary, artificial and unreasonable policy and program of distribution of animal medicines and supplies sold to farmers.

The indictment charged that the defendants, for a period of nine years, had refused to sell animal medicine and supplies in any way except to veterinarians who are graduates of approved veterinarian colleges and to producers, wholesalers and dealers who sell only to such veterinarians; that they refused to sell to wholesalers and dealers who resell such medicines and supplies to consumers; that the effect of the arrangement was to require producers of livestock to hire graduate veterinarians in order to use various serums and animal medicines.

The following were named as defendants: Associated Serum Producers, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Allied Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Blue Cross Norden Serum Co., Superior, Neb.; Columbus Serum Co., Columbus, Ohio; Corn Belt Labs., Inc., East St. Louis, Ill.; Corn States Serum Co., Omaha; Fort Dodge Labs., Inc., Fort Dodge, Iowa; Grain Belt Supply Co., Omaha; Jensen-Salsbery Labs., Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; Liberty Labs., Inc., Ralston, Neb.; Missouri Valley Serum Co., Kansas City, Kansas; National Laboratories Corp., Kansas City, Kans.; Norden Labs., Lincoln, Neb.; Southwestern Serum Co., Wichita, Kans.; Carl N. Angst, Indianapolis; Schuyler L. Barrett, Fort Dodge, Iowa, director of Associated Serum Producers, Inc.; Daniel E. Baughman, Fort Dodge, Iowa, director, Associated Serum Producers Inc. and president Fort Dodge Labs., Inc.; Anthony E. Bott, East St. Louis, Ill., vice-president A.S.P.; James T. Burriss, Bexley, Ohio, president, Columbus Serum Co.; Edward A. Cahill, Kansas City, Mo., director, A.S.P. and president, Allied Labs., Inc., Amor C. Drach, Omaha, director, A.S.P. and vice-president, Corn States Serum Co.; Thomas R. Furry, Superior, Neb., president, Blue Cross Norden Serum Co.; Guy G. Graham, Kansas City, Mo., director, A.S.P. and president, Jensen-Salsbury Labs., Inc.; Frank V. Hawkins, Indianapolis, assistant secretary, Allied Labs., Inc.; Edward B. Hollecker, Kansas City, Kans., president, Missouri Valley Serum Co.; Eddell C. Jones, Lincoln, Neb., director, A.S.P., vice-president and sales manager, Norden Labs.; Ren C. Julien, Indianapolis, president, National Labs. Corp.; Thomas W. Munce, Sioux City, Iowa, president, A.S.P.; Carl J. Norden, Lincoln, Neb., president, Norden Labs.; Fred J. Rathman, Wichita, Kans., president, Southwestern Serum Co.; Robert J. Rives, East St. Louis, Ill., director, A.S.P. and president Corn Belt Labs., Inc.; Myron F. Wallace, Kansas City, Mo., secretary-treasurer, National Labs. Corp.; Guy H. Williams, Omaha, Neb., president, Corn States Serum Co. and Liberty Labs. Inc.; Robert M. Young, Omaha, Neb., president, Grain Belt Supply Co., and president, Associated Serum Producers; and Charles S. Greene, Whitehall, Ill., general manager, Gregory Lab.

Seaforth Operating in Three Countries

Seaforth manufacturing plants in Montreal and Mexico City are now in full operation. The Canadian factory has now started operations and the Mexican branch has been turning out Seaforth for some time.

American Can Advances Baselt

F. C. Baselt has been appointed manager of research, Atlantic division, American Can Co. and will continue to make his headquarters at the New York office. Mr. Baselt joined the company seventeen years ago soon after his graduation from Princeton with the degrees of C.E. and E.E.

Mr. Baselt is an authority on heat penetration in the processing of canned foods and was largely responsible for the research development of the linings for beer cans.

Oleson Attends Conference

Wrisley B. Oleson, president of the Allen B. Wrisley Distributing Co., Chicago, attended the National Small Business Conference as a delegate from the Toilet Goods Association. Mr. Oleson took an active aprt in the meeting and served as a member of the Tax Section of the Resolutions Committee.

Stevens Commissioned First Lieutenant

Lieut. John W. Stevens, who until May 9 represented the Seaforth men's toiletries in the Rocky Mountain territory, is now in the Chemical Warfare Division of the United States Army.

Evans Chemetics Moves

The executive offices of Evans Chemetics, Inc., and the offices and laboratories of Ralph L. Evans Associates are now located at 250 East 43 St., New York.

New York Office

Associated Distributors, Chicago, has opened a New York office in the French Bldg., Rockefeller Center.

People

Michaels of McK. & R. in Army

Henry Michaels, who has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army Air Forces has resigned as secretary of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The company's board of directors, in accepting the resignation, granted Lieut. Michaels a military leave of absence from his duties as vice-president.

Schuyler Merritt, III, who has served as the company's treasurer, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Lieut. Michaels joined the Langley-Michaels Division of McKesson &

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Robbins on the Pacific coast in 1930 and was elected a vice-president five years later. He was transferred to company headquarters in New York in 1937, and in 1938 was elected vice-president in charge of the South Atlantic territory. When the company was returned to private management July 1, 1941, he was also elected secretary.

McAbee of Baker in Navy

John McAbee left his duties at the J. T. Baker Chemical Co. about the middle of May to join the Naval Reserve as a Lieutenant Junior Grade. On the eve of his departure, executives and employees of the company gave him a farewell dinner at the Hotel Easton, sending him into the service with their hearty well-wishes and gifts from his fellow workers.

Mr. McAbee joined the J. T. Baker organization about ten years ago, soon

J. S. McABEE

after his graduation from Lafayette College. His training in the chemical industry has been wide in scope, thoroughly covering both the plant and the field. When he volunteered his services to the U. S. Navy, Mr. McAbee held the position of divisional sales manager in charge of the sales of bulk chemicals.

In addition to his friends in the trade who wish him luck in his new job, Mr. McAbee's wartime activities will be watched with interest by his wife and their two children, Joan and John.

Brown of Fritzsche Joins Navy

Coley T. Brown, assistant to John H. Montgomery of Fritzsche Brothers Inc., has been given a commission as Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and at present is stationed in Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown is Fritzsche's twenty-sixth employee to enter the nation's armed forces.

Joseph Revson In Army

Joseph Revson, general manager and treasurer of the Revlon Products Corp., New York was inducted into the U. S. Army on May 13. He is stationed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, waiting to be assigned to his regiment.

Clough Awarded Degree

An honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred upon S. DeWitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., by Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. at its 97th commencement on May 25.

The commencement address, delivered by Mr. Clough, was on the subject of "Research and Readjustment."

Lovell Retires from Hoffmann-La Roche

Louis Lovell, purchasing agent of Hoffmann La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has retired after twenty-nine years of service with the company. A farewell dinner was given in his honor at Cavanagh's in New York and he was presented with a number of gifts.

Mr. Lovell was born in the West Indies and as a young man went to sea, visiting many parts of the world. He served with the British army in South Africa during the Boer War and in 1913 joined Hoffmann La Roche in the shipping and import departments.

Huisking-Shea

Georgina Elizabeth Shea, daughter of James P. Shea was married May 30 to William Walter Huisking at St. Patrick's Church, Huntington, L. I. A reception at Huntington Crescent Club, followed the ceremony.

Mr. Huisking is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Huisking. He became associated with Chas. L. Huisking & Co. eight years ago upon his graduation from Notre Dame. An officer and director of the company, he was head of the essential oil department and personal assistant to his father, the president, until last December, right after the declaration of war, when he joined the U. S. Army.

Rev. Paul Huisking, C.M., uncle of the groom, performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass.

A Son to the Fishbecks

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Fischbeck have announced the birth of a son, Charles Lee Fischbeck, April 20, at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J. The baby's father is with P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, and his grandfather is Charles Fischbeck, vice-president of that Company.

McCann of Miles to Retire

Hal N. McCann, sales manager of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind., has announced his intention of retiring January 1, 1943 when he will have completed thirty-six years of service with the company and be eligible for a pension under the company's plan for the retirement of employees who have reached the age of sixty-five.

Frank G. Clancy, vice-president of the Miles California branch, will move to Elkhart July 1 to become general sales manager and Don S. Wittkopp of San Francisco will succeed Mr. Clancy on the coast.

Associations

Pharmaceutical Trade-marks

The 1942 edition of "Trade-marks registered with the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association" is now ready for distribution. It has been revised as of January 1, 1942.

The list which is intended to furnish information in the preliminary consideration of new trade-marks is bound for permanent reference and contains a pocket for insertion of supplements.

The price is $2.00 and copies may be obtained from Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president and secretary, American Drug Manufacturers Association, 507 Albee Building, Washington, D. C. Checks should be made payable to American Drug Manufacturers Association and forwarded with orders.

Mayham Named T.G.A. Secretary

S. L. Mayham has been appointed executive secretary of the Toilet Goods Association, Inc., succeeding the late Charles S. Welch. Mr. Mayham for the last three years has been director of the association's Board of Standards. He was educated at Union College, the Albany Law School and Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. After early experience in the export business, he became successively drug and chemical editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, and for twelve years editor of the American Perfumer, joining the Toilet Goods Association in 1939.

To succeed Mr. Mayham as director of the Board of Standards the associa-

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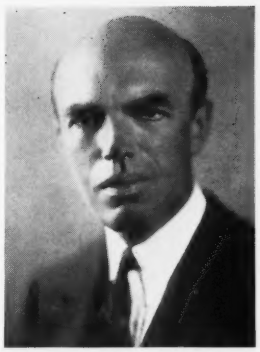


S. L. MAYHAM

tion has appointed H. D. Goulden, who left the general management of Jacqueline Cochran Cosmetic Co. June 1 to assume his new duties. Mr. Goulden received his B.Sc. from Rutgers University in 1923. After working as a research chemist for E. R. Squibb & Sons, he became director of laboratories for the Health Products Co., Newark, instructor in biological science in the Rutgers University College of Pharmacy, and later director of chemical research for the Mennen Co., Newark. He joined the Jacqueline Cochran Cosmetic Co. as general manager in 1935.

E. L. Newcomb Elected

E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president and secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was elected chairman of the Council of National Wholesale Associations at its annual meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 1.

Calif. Salesmen Elect

The following officers have been elected by the Chemical Salesmen's Association of California: president, Willard C. Mills, Great Western Division of Dow Chemical Co.; vice-presidents, Edward Schuler, Monsanto Chemical Co., Edward S. Browning, and Richard N. Nason; secretary-treasurer, Dan Keating.

Dr. Addinall Addresses Salesmen

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held a dinner meeting at the Chemists' Club, New York, May 19. The speaker was Dr. C. R. Addinall, of Merck & Co., who spoke on "The Importance of Vitamins in the World Today."

Chemical Salesmen's Golf

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its first golf tournament of the year at the Garden City Country Club, June 2.

Missouri Golf Party

The Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri held its first monthly golf party of the season at Sunset Country Club, St. Louis, May 12. Approximately thirty members were present for golf and dinner. Prizes were awarded to: F. A. Barada, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; W. R. Mendenhall, Eli Lilly Co.; Ed. Cunningham, Monsanto Chemical Co.; R. J. Richardson, Jr., Radio Station KWK; L. M. Shaneman, Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.; and Ray F. Caulk, Monsanto Chemical Co.

BIMS Open Golf Season

The BIMS of New York opened the 1942 golf season May 14 at the Baltusrol Gold Club, Springfield, N. J. with 125 members and guests battling for the prizes which were all in the form of war bonds and stamps. When the shooting ended, Dudley Shaw, Allen B. Wrisley Co., was declared the winner of the grand prize, a $50 bond. Other prize winners in order—the prizes ranged from $2 in war stamps to $25 bonds—were: Paul Dunkel, Paul Dunkel & Co.; P. L. Forsman, C. H. Forsman & Co.; Harry Heister, George Lueders & Co.; Ed A. Bush, Bush Pan America, Inc.; Fred W. Webster, Sagamore Metal Goods Co.; J. J. Murphy and C. E. Clark, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc.; Harris Whitaker, Bourjois, Inc.; Milton Heymann, Grey Advertising Co.; T. M. Hanlon, Caron Corp.; W. Kyle Sheffield, New England Collapsible Tube Co.; C. M. Macauley, Prophy-lac-tic Brush Co.; Ivon Budd, Ungerer & Co.; J. A. Leyden, Hampden Glazed Paper & Card Co.; J. J. Reiner, Lehn & Fink, Inc.; Paul E. Forsman, C. H. Forsman & Co.; A. C. Burgund, Carr-Lowrey Glass Co.; F. L. Kiernan, Kiernan-Hughes Co.; F. J. Beyer, P. R. Dreyer, Inc.; Leonard Schultes, Hewitt Soap Co.; H. G. Robinson, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc.; I. P. MacNair *Soap; C. C. Roth, Arrow Engraving* Co.; Paul Miller, International Cellucotton Products, and W. B. Smith, *Affiliated Products.*

The next BIMS golf tournament will be at Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Tuesday, June 23.

Preyer—Ad. Club V.P.

Allen T. Preyer, executive vice-president of Vick Chemical Co., has been elected vice-president of the Advertising Club of New York.

Financial

Pfizer to Sell Stock

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., one of the country's oldest chemical concerns, whose business was established in 1849, has completed plans to do the first public financing in its history, George A. Anderson, president of the company, has announced. Ownership up to this time has been confined to the employees of the company, among whom the Pfizer and Erhart interests were prominent. It has been the policy of the company that stockholders be active employees.

The program calls for the recapitalization of the company and the sale of more than $5,000,000 of new common stock. Out of the proceeds the company plans to retire all bank debt and preferred stock, to add more than $1,000,000 to working capital, and to purchase and retire the old common stock holdings of the estate of Emile Pfizer, son of the founder of the company.

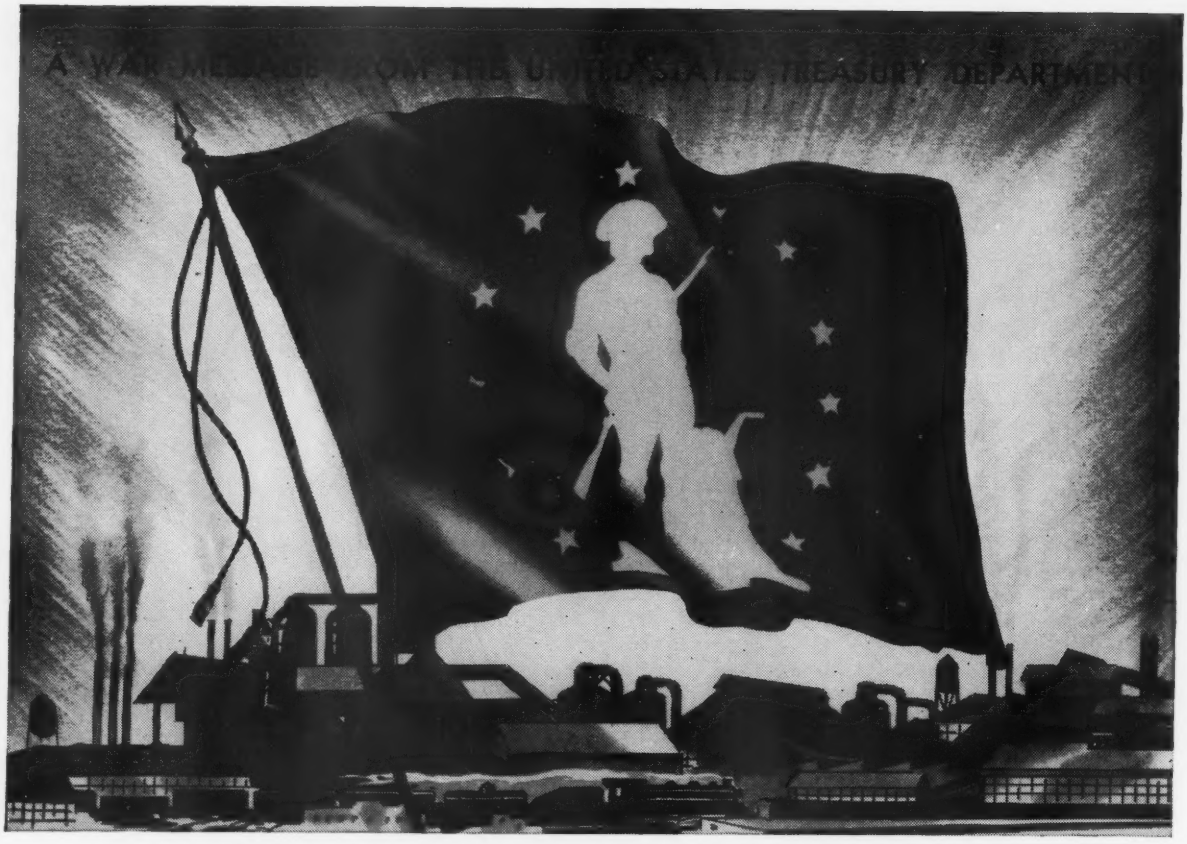
A registration statement covering 240,000 shares of common stock will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and upon completion of the recapitalization program and the financing, the company will have outstanding capitalization consisting solely of 500,000 shares of common stock, $1 par value.

Founded in 1849 as a partnership by Charles Pfizer and his brother-in-law Charles F. Erhart, the present company was incorporated in 1900. It has total assets of approximately $12,500,000 and its 1941 sales aggregated $10,300,000. Except for 1900, the year of its incorporation, the company has paid cash dividends in every year.

In the past five years it has spent more than $3,500,000 on new buildings and equipment. Its manufacturing plant in Brooklyn, covering more than two and a half city blocks, contains approximately 750,000 square feet of floor space. Its main office is at 81 Maiden Lane, New York, in a building owned and occupied by the company since 1868.

Abbott Earns More

Abbot Laboratories reports for the March quarter a net profit of $592,208,



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IT doesn't go into the smoke of battle, but wherever you see this flag you know that it spells Victory for our boys on the fighting fronts. To everyone, it means that the firm which flies it has attained 90 percent or more employee participation in the Pay-Roll Savings Plan . . . that their employees are turning a part of their earnings into tanks and planes and guns *regularly,* every pay day, through the systematic purchase of U. S. War Bonds.

You don't need to be engaged in war production activity to fly this flag. Any patriotic firm can qualify and make a vital contribution to Victory by making the Pay-Roll Savings Plan available to its employees, and by securing 90 percent or more employee participation. Then notify your State Defense Savings Staff Administrator that you have reached the goal. He will tell you how you may obtain your flag.

If your firm has already installed the Pay-Roll Savings Plan, now is the time to increase your efforts: (1) To secure wider participation and reach the 90-percent goal; (2) to encourage employees to increase their allotments until 10 percent or more of your gross pay roll is subscribed for Bonds. "Token" allotments will not win this war any more than "token" resistance will keep our enemies from our shores, our homes. If your firm has yet to install the Plan, remember, TIME IS SHORT.

Write or wire for full facts and literature on installing your Pay-Roll Savings Plan now. Address Treasury Department, Section D, 709 12th St., NW., Washington, D. C.

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after $725,000 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to 74 cents a common share. This compares with a net profit of $568,419, or 73 cents a share in the first quarter last year when the provision for taxes was $492,064.

American Cyanamid Net

American Cyanamid Co. and subsidiaries report for the March quarter a net income of $1,127,927, equal to 38 cents a common share and comparing with a profit of $1,120,505, or 39 cents a share in the same period last year. Provision for taxes this year amounted to $4,133,782, against $2,021,834 in the 1941 period.

American Home Earns Less

American Home Products Corp. reports for the March quarter consolidated net earnings of $1,174,259, or $1.38 a share. This compares with a net profit of $1,233,163, or $1.53 a share in the first quarter of 1941.

J. T. Baker Net Up

J. T. Baker Chemical Co. reports for 1941 a net income of $318,994, equal to $2.60 each on 109,707 shares of common stock and comparing with a profit of $281,745, or $2.25 a common share in 1940. Sales for 1941 were $5,840,275, against $3,466,059.

Bristol-Myers Earns Less

Bristol-Myers Co. reports for the March quarter estimated earnings after $1,035,920 provision for income and excess profits taxes and $200,000 against contingencies, of $688,113, equal to $1.03 a share. This compares with a profit of $861,491, or $1.29 a share, last year.

N. J. Zinc Net Lower

New Jersey Zinc Co. reports for the March quarter a net profit of $2,291,334, equal to $1.17 each on 1,963,264 shares and comparing with $2,813,509, or $1.43 a share last year.

Squibb Profit at Peak

E. R. Squibb & Sons and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries report for the ten months to April 30 a net profit of $1,893,191, or $3.77 a share on the common stock, against $2.35 a share in the same period last year. Provision for taxes this year amounted to $2,133,219, compared with $691,860.

Sales for the ten months were $27,129,181, as compared to $19,209,009 for the ten months ended April 30, 1941.

Sterling Products Net Off

Sterling Products, Inc. and subsidiaries report for the first quarter of 1942 a net income of $2,667,810. This is equivalent to $1.53 a share and compares with net earnings of $2,858,179, or $1.64 a share in the first quarter.

United Drug Net Doubled

United Drug, Inc. reports for the first quarter of 1942 a net profit of $476,640. This is equal to 34 cents a share and compares with $207,588, or 15 cents a share in the first quarter last year. Total provision for federal taxes charged against earnings, including special reserves set up for undetermined federal taxes, was $1,182,911 for the first three months of this year against $92,471 in the first quarter of 1941.

Sales for the quarter were $4,000,000 higher this year, an increase of 17 per cent.

Obituaries

Arthur A. Backus

Arthur A. Backus, vice-president in charge of production of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., was fatally injured on May 18 when he accidentally fell from a train enroute from his home in Stamford, Conn. to New York.

He was with U. S. I. for many years, serving as director of research from 1916 to 1924, and as production manager from 1924 to 1928. In 1928 he was appointed to the position which he held until the time of his death. He was also a director of Stroock & Wittenberg Corp., Cuba Distilling Co., Dominion Molasses Co., and Porto Rico Mercantile Co.

Mr. Backus was a member of the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Society of Chemical Industry, the Chemists' Club of New York, and the Uptown Club.

George L. Genz

George L. Genz, domestic sales manager, assistant to the president and a director of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, died at his home there May 19 after a long illness. He was sixty-eight years old.

Mr. Genz was born in Hazel Green, Wis. and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1896. In 1902 he joined the Chicago branch of Parke, Davis as a salesman. In 1911 he was made assistant manager of the Chicago branch and in 1913 became manager of the branch.

In 1925 he went to Detroit where he was appointed domestic sales manager of the company. He was elected a member of the board of directors in 1939 and in April 1941 was appointed assistant to the president.

Mrs. Rebecca Jelly

Mrs. Rebecca Jelly died at her home in River Forest, Ill., where she lived with her son, Walter H. Jelly. She was seventy-three years old. She was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to this country around the turn of the century. Besides her son, a daughter, Miss Evelyn Jelly, and two grandchildren survive.

Dr. V. Mott Pierce

Dr. V. Mott Pierce, president of Pierce's Proprietaries, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died in Pasadena, Calif., where he had lived for the past two years, on May 26. He was seventy-six years old.

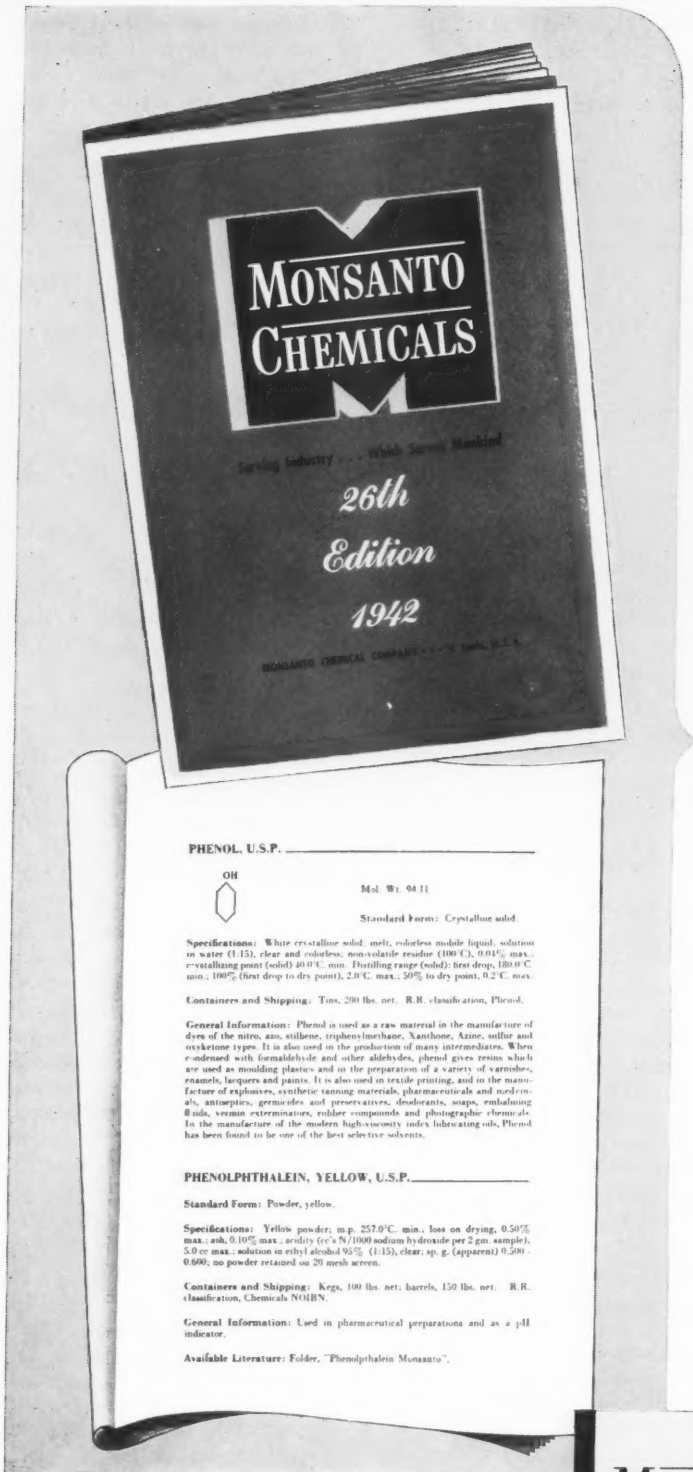
Dr. Pierce was graduated from Harvard College in 1888 and received his M. D. from the University of Buffalo three years later. He succeeded his father, the late Dr. Ray Vaughn Pierce, in the proprietary medicine field and served for twenty-eight years as president of the company which was long known as the World's Dispensary Medical Association.

He was a former president of the Proprietary Association and was the founder and president of Pierce Glass Co., Point Allegheny, Pa.

William R. Warner, Jr.

William Richard Warner, Jr., retired manufacturer of pharmaceuticals and president of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Co., Philadelphia, died at Jefferson Hospital, that city, May 2. He was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Warner was born in Philadelphia and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1881. He entered his father's firm, William R. Warner & Co. in 1878, remaining until the business was sold in 1908.


MONSANTO
CHEMICALS
Serving Industry . . . Which Serves Mankind
26th
Edition
1942
MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
PHENOL, U.S.P.
OH
Mol. Wt. 94.11
Standard Form: Crystalline solid.
Specifications: White crystalline solid; melt, colorless mobile liquid; solution in water (1:15), clear and colorless; non-volatile residue (100°C.), 0.01% max.; crystallizing point (solid) 40.0°C. min. Distilling range (solid): first drop, 180.0°C. min.; 100% (first drop to dry point), 2.0°C. max.; 50% to dry point, 0.2°C. max.
Containers and Shipping: Tins, 200 lbs. net. R.R. classification, Phenol.
General Information: Phenol is used as a raw material in the manufacture of dyes of the nitro, azo, stilbene, triphenylmethane, Xanthone, Azine, sulfur and oxyketone types. It is also used in the production of many intermediates. When condensed with formaldehyde and other aldehydes, phenol gives resins which are used as moulding plastics and in the preparation of a variety of varnishes, enamels, lacquers and paints. It is also used in textile printing, and in the manufacture of explosives, synthetic tanning materials, pharmaceuticals and medicinals, antiseptics, germicides and preservatives, deodorants, soaps, embalming fluids, vermin exterminators, rubber compounds and photographic chemicals. In the manufacture of the modern high-viscosity index lubricating oils, Phenol has been found to be one of the best selective solvents.
PHENOLPHTHALEIN, YELLOW, U.S.P.
Standard Form: Powder, yellow.
Specifications: Yellow powder; m.p. 257.0°C. min.; loss on drying, 0.50% max.; ash, 0.10% max.; acidity (cc's N/1000 sodium hydroxide per 2 gm. sample), 5.0 cc max.; solution in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:15), clear; sp. g. (apparent) 0.500 - 0.600; no powder retained on 20 mesh screen.
Containers and Shipping: Kegs, 100 lbs. net; barrels, 150 lbs. net. R.R. classification, Chemicals NOIBN.
General Information: Used in pharmaceutical preparations and as a pH indicator.
Available Literature: Folder, "Phenolphthalein Monsanto".

HOW TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT— WHEN YOU WANT IT

HERE is information on Monsanto's complete line of products arranged in handy, ready-reference form to save you time and trouble in finding exactly the right material for your needs.

In this 160-page new edition of the Monsanto products book, you will find structural formulas, accurate descriptions of physical and chemical characteristics and brief data on uses that will often tell you at a glance whether or not a specific material has promise of meeting your needs. You will also find information on containers and shipping classifications and a reference to any additional Monsanto literature that may be available.

If you would like to have this time and trouble-saving information at *your* fingertips, write today on your business letterhead for a copy of the 26th edition of "Monsanto Chemicals." MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

"E" for Excellence...the pennant denoting the highest service accomplishments in the United States Navy... flies with the Naval Ordnance flag over Monsanto. In the words of the Secretary of the Navy, this award has been made to Monsanto "in recognition of your outstanding efforts in the production of ordnance materiel vital to our national defense."

F.T.C. ACTIVITIES

Orders

Vita-Ray Must Stop

Sterling Products, New York, and Vita-Ray Corp., Lowell, Mass., a subsidiary of Sterling Products, have been ordered to cease misleading representations of cosmetics.

Commission findings are that the respondents advertised that a basic need for the health of the skin is vitamins A and D and that by applying such vitamins locally, through the use of cold cream, such need is satisfied. According to findings, the respondents also represented that dryness and coarse pores may be the symptoms of vitamin deficiency, which may be relieved through the use of the respondents' cosmetic cream containing vitamins A and D.

The respondents' cosmetic cream has no beneficial or therapeutic effect because of the addition of vitamins A and D. While these vitamins may be absorbed to some extent through the skin if contained in a suitable vehicle and under certain conditions of application, the findings continue, there is no scientific basis for the claim that there is any local, direct or selective action at the site of application, or that there is any local or systemic effect whatever.

Charles of Ritz Must Stop

Charles of the Ritz Distributors Corp., New York, has been ordered to cease misrepresentation of "Charles of the Ritz Rejuvenescence Cream."

The order prohibits any advertisement in which the word" Rejuvenescence" is used to describe its cosmetic preparation or which represents that the preparation will rejuvenate the skin or restore youth or the appearance of youth to the skin of the user.

Magnesia S. Pellegrino

Codrin Corp., New York, is prohibited from representing that "Magnesia S. Pellegrino" will assure perfect digestion or perfect health, will not irritate the intestines, and is a disinfectant; and that it is a cure or remedy or a competent treatment for, or has any therapeutic value in the treatment of, constipation or stomach acidity or any disease or condition in excess of temporarily relieving constipation and temporarily reducing stomach acidity.

The respondent also is ordered to cease any advertisement which fails to reveal that "Magnesia S. Pellegrino" should not be used in cases of abdominal pains, stomach ache, cramps, nausea, vomiting or other symptoms of appendicitis, and, further, that its frequent or continued use may result in dependence upon laxatives.

Koch Laboratories Stopped

Judge O'Brien, of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Detroit, granted a temporary restraining order requiring William F. Koch, Louis G. Koch, and Koch Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, to cease false advertisements of "Glyoxylide," "B-Q," and "Malonide Ketene Solution."

The order of the court requires the two individuals and Koch Laboratories, Inc., to cease advertising that Glyoxylide is a competent or effective preparation for use in treating any type or stage of cancer, arteriosclerosis, dementia praecox, epilepsy, tuberculosis, septicaemia, insanity and other ailments; that "B-Q" is effective for use in treating any infection including gonorrhea, sinusitis, meningitis, infantile paralysis, streptococcus sore throat, pneumonia, and other diseases; and that Malonide Ketene Solution is effective for treatment of allergic diseases, infections, diabetes, cancer, double pneumonia, or post operative meningitis.

Sebrone Must Stop

The Sebrone Co., formerly known as Seboreen Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, manufacturer; Federal Cosmetic Sales Corp., Springfield, Ill., which has sold The Sebrone Co., products; Fred E. Schon, Lloyd M. Wendt, Evelyn Schon, and Ethel Cronson, individually and as officers and directors of The Sebrone Co., and Virginia L. Cook, and officer an director of the sales corporation, are directed to cease advertising that "Sebrone" has therapeutic value in dandruff in excess of assisting in the temporary removal of dandruff scales and beneficially affecting superficial infections of the scalp sometimes associated with dandruff; that Sebrone will have any beneficial effect upon scars or remove scar tissue; and that it has any value in any disease which causes baldness.

The respondents are further ordered to cease representing, through use of the words "stops dandruff," "ends dandruff," or other words of similar import, that Sebrone will permanently eliminate the condition of dandruff or constitutes a cure or remedy for the underlying conditions which may cause dandruff.

Also prohibited are representations that "Waft" will destroy or have any effect upon unpleasant body and foot odors other than the temporary masking of such odors; will have any value in any disease causing excessive sweating; or will reduce excessive sweating to normal or have any effect upon sweating other than the temporary effect afforded by the use of an astringent.

Chumanie Medicine Stopped

Charles Roehm, trading as Chumanie Medicine Co., New Richmond, Ohio, is ordered to cease dissemination of any advertisement which represents that "Chumanie's Triple XXX Tablets" is a safe or competent treatment for irregular or delayed menstruation, or which fails to reveal that use of the preparation may cause gastro-intestinal disturbances, pelvic congestion, excessive uterine hemorrhages, and, in cases of pregnancy, infection of the pelvic organs and blood poisoning.

With respect to other medicinal preparations, respondent is ordered to discontinue any advertisement which represents that "Chumanie's Iron Tonic Pills" are a treatment for anemia, except anemia resulting from a deficiency of iron in the diet, or that the symptons of feeling "played out" or of nervousness indicate a deficiency of iron in the diet; that "Chumanie's Yellow Jacket Pills" provide a stimulant to the kidneys, except as a mild diuretic, or an effective treatment for kidney or bladder disorders, or for such symptoms as backache, leg pains or swollen eyes; that "Chumanie's Double RR Tablets" constitute an effective treatment for rheumatism or inflamed, painful joints or will have any therapeutic effect in the treatment of such conditions in excess of mitigating the distress and discom-

EXCLUSIVE WITH HOPKINS

HOPKINS' FACTOLAC

For permanent emulsions of both fixed and volatile oils. Insures complete, homogeneous mixture without trituration or special apparatus. An ideal, trouble-saving, money-saving emulsifier.

HOPKINS' PINEALCO

To make a dependable Syrup of White Pine Compound, N. F., standardize on Hopkins' Pinealco. Therapeutically reliable, uniform in color, odor and flavor. So highly concentrated, a single pound of Pinealco will yield about 20 pints of Syrup.

BASIC INGREDIENTS

FOR TOILETRIES • COSMETICS • PROPRIETARIES

HOPKINS' NEUTRAL POWDERED WHITE SOAP

Assures snow-whiteness, neutral taste, absence of free alkali, low moisture content and very low residue of alcohol, water and sodium carbonate. Completely dependable uniformity and performance.

HOPKINS' FIJIOLINE

A pure, natural Vegetable compound —semi-liquid, mucilaginous, free of objectionable over-adhesiveness. An economical substitute for such bases as Quince Seed, Gum Tragacanth, Irish Moss and Flaxseed for lotions, wave-sets, etc.

"Quality is remembered long after price is forgotten"

FREE UPON REQUEST

Samples and quotations for any of these Hopkins' Specialties, upon request. We invite correspondence on any problems to which our technical staff can bring its expert cooperation.

J. L. HOPKINS & COMPANY 220 Broadway NEW YORK

MADE FROM AMERICAN LEMONS

Exchange Citric Acid is made by the world's largest lemon products plant in the midst of America's biggest year round supply of lemons.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

189 W. Madison St., Chicago — 99 Hudson St., New York

WAREHOUSE STOCK NORMALLY CARRIED IN NEW YORK CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, AND SAN FRANCISCO

Copyright, 1941, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

forts thereof; and that "Chumanie's Plantation C. M. Q. Capsules" constitute a treatment for the relief of the common cold.

Complaint

Williams Treatment

The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., East Hampton, Conn., is charged with misrepresentation of "The Williams Treatment," consisting of a medicinal preparation to be used in conjunction with a daily diet program presented in a booklet entitled "Feeling Twenty Years Younger."

The respondent is alleged to advertise that rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, arthritis, constipation and various other ailments are caused by excess uric acid condition, and that the preparation will overcome such excess uric acid condition. Actually, the complaint alleges, the symptoms and disorders listed are not caused by excess uric acid and the respondent's preparation does not have any generally recognized therapeutic value in the treatment of such symptoms, conditions and diseases other than in neutralizing temporarily an excess of acid in the stomach.

The complaint also cites claims that "Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 116," is a remedy for inflammation, and pain accompanying kidney and bladder disorders; that "Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 707," is a treatment for lameness, stiffness, soreness and pains associated with women's ailments; that "Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 59" is a treatment for liver troubles; that Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 3" is a treatment for dyspepsia; that "Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 206" is effective for female nervousness of excessive acidity; that "Dr. Williams Special Formula No. 833" is a treatment for constipation, nervous disorders, gradual paralysis of the limbs and other ailments; and that "Vitamin Concentrates" contains sufficient multiple vitamin concentrates with liver extract and iron to prevent inflammation and pus in the eyes, ears, sinuses, lungs.

Stipulations

Ar-Jay Claims Stopped

Ar-Jay Laboratories, Inc., Ontario, Calif., agree to discontinue any advertisement of a coal tar hair dye designated "Ar-Jay Liquid Color Rinse" which does not reveal the material fact that there is potential danger in the use of the product by certain individuals.

The respondent agrees to cease the dissemination of any advertisements which fail conspicuously to reveal: "Caution: This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness."

The stipulation provides, however, that the advertisement need contain only the statement: "Caution: Use only as directed on the label," if the label bears the first-described caution and the accompanying labeling contains adequate directions for preliminary testing before each application.

Garfield Headache Powders

Garfield Tea Co., Inc., Brooklyn, agrees to cease advertisements which fail clearly to reveal that "Garfield Headache Powders" should not be used in excess of the dosage recommended, since such use may cause dependence on the drug acetanilid, or collapse, and that they should not be administered to children.

Fernol Concentrate Claims

Arthur T. Wilson, trading as The Fernol Co., Chicago, agrees to cease representing that "Fernol Concentrate" is of any value in taking off weight. The respondent further agrees to discontinue any advertisement which represents that the preparation will in no case have any deleterious effects or which fails to reveal that its continued or frequent use may result in severe gastro-intestinal irritation and interference with the digestive processes and may also result in dependence on laxatives, and that the preparation should not be used in cases of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains or other symptoms of appendicitis.

Honey Facial Bath

Elizabeth Redden, New York, agrees that, in the sale of "Honey Facial Bath," she will cease representing that it will cure or banish oiliness of the skin, enlarged pores, wrinkles, surface pimples or blackheads; that it is an astringent or will tone or bleach the skin; that superficial application of the preparation furnishes the skin with vitamins; and that, because of its honey content, the product possesses therapeutic value in excess of its action as a detergent and emollient.

Jean Jordeau to Stop

Jean Jordeau, Inc., South Orange, N. J., agrees that, in the sale of "Jordeau Waterless Shampoo," it will discontinue referring to the preparation as "waterless;" stop representing by expressions such as "Eliminates dandruff" that the product is a remedy for dandruff, and cease advertising that use of the shampoo is a treatment for or a preventive of colds.

Walker Products to Stop

Perceville E. Walker, trading as P. E. Walker & Co., Portland, Ore. agrees to cease representing that 'Walker's Indian Herbs" will cure or be of any value in the treatment of diabetes, or that its continued use will enable a patient to gradually consume less insulin; and that the preparation called "Walker's Health Tonic" will be of value for stomach troubles and ulcers generally, clean the blood, restore action to the liver and kidneys and remove gravel or gall stones, or serve other than as a bitter stomachic, a mild laxative and a diuretic.

Muscle-Rub Claims

Muscle-Rub Co., Inc., and Herman H. Kronberg, trading as Muscle-Rub Co., Philadelphia, agree to cease representing that "Muscle-Rub" is a new discovery or is effective in relief of pain due to rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis, sciatica, neuralgia or lameness, or possesses any value in excess of affording temporary relief as a mild counterirritant rub in those cases of minor pain or discomfort where use of a counterirritant rub is indicated.

Apolene Claims Modified

Claude R. Wadlington, John T. King and G. P. Thomas, trading as Claude R. Wadlington Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., agree to cease representing that "Apolene" is a remedy for rheumatism, sinusitis, hay fever, head and chest colds, bronchitis, influenza or eczema. The respondents also agree to stop representing that "Apolene" has any value for skin irritations in excess of its ability to temporarily allay the itching or discomfort incident thereto; that it is a remedy for hemorrhoids, without expressly limiting such claim to temporary relief of external hemorrhoids; and that it has any therapeutic value in the treatment of cuts or burns, without expressly limiting such claim to relief of minor cuts and burns.

Smart Products are Wearing LUSTEROID VIALS and TUBES

THE MODERN LIGHT-WEIGHT CONTAINER THAT SAVES MATERIAL AND MONEY WHILE DOING A BETTER JOB

With the accent on conserving vital material today, it's easy to see why LUSTEROID has distinguished itself in service to country and industry.

Its amazing light weight combined with toughness and strength provides a package that not only saves material, but cuts handling, packing and shipping costs as well.

These advantages alone would make its use attractive, but LUSTEROID goes much farther. Available in sparkling colors pleasing to the eye, and with your label printed as an integral part of the container, it packs a merchandising wallop that's reflected everywhere in repeat sales.

Find out today how LUSTEROID can solve your packaging problem. Write or wire for complete facts.

LUSTEROID
CONTAINER CO. INC.

Formerly Lusteroid Division of the Sillcocks-Miller Company

10 Parker Avenue, West . South Orange, New Jersey

Tombarel

Confidence in the future is not wishful thinking. It means faith in the resourcefulness of American business, faith in the essential public need for the products of this industry.

Our own confidence in the future inspired us to move to much larger quarters, where we would have greater facilities for research to meet the challenging problems which face the perfumery and cosmetic manufacturer today.

These expanded facilities and the collaboration we have received from Tombarel Freres of Grasse, France, place us in a very favorable position to render resultful service to perfumers and cosmetic manufacturers who find it necessary to make adjustments to meet changing conditions.

We cordially invite your inquiries.

TOMBAREL
Products Corporation

L. J. ZOLLINGER, PRESIDENT

12 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

INDUSTRY'S BOOKS

Herbs, Their Culture And Uses, by Rosetta E. Clarkson, 226 pp., Illus., The MacMillan Company, New York, Cloth, $2.75.

This book gives specific information on all those herbs which, in addition to being ornamental in the garden, are useful in cooking, in medicine, in household preparations and in industry. Concise directions are given for growing all varieties of herbs, how to propagate them, where and how to plant them in gardens, in special herb beds, and how to combine them with other garden flowers. There are methods of harvesting and storing, and even hints for marketing them. How to make potpourris, dyes, sachets, lotions and so on is explained in detail. A separate section of tabular paragraphs on more than one hundred noteworthy herbs gives particularized directions, descriptions and uses. These paragraphs, packed with information, together with the herb tables are arranged for quick and convenient reference. Full-page drawings by Tabea Hoffmann show beautiful and practical garden plans, and the tabular paragraphs are illustrated with identification drawings of the individual herbs. Contents: Why Have Herbs in Your Garden?; Herb Arrangements in The Garden; Propagation of Herbs; Outdoor Planting; Unusual Herb Plantings; The Culinary Garden; Fragrant Herb Garden; Indoor Herb Gardens; Harvesting and Drying; Herb Dyes; Potpourri; Herb Products; Herb Vinegars; The Uses of Herbs in Cooking; Herb Teas and Beverages; Marketing of Herbs; Tabular Paragraphs on 101 Useful Herbs; Herb Tables; Index.

Plastics Digest, Plastics Publishing Company, P. O. Box 523, New Brunswick, N. J., subscription $20 per year.

Plastics Digest is a monthly publication presenting abstracts and digests on plastics and related products. Subjects covered are: Scientific investigations; Research and Development; Physical and Chemical Properties; New Applications and Products; Manufacturing Processes; Molding Techniques; Testing and Analysis; Occupational Hygiene; Statistics; News Items; Plastics in National Defense; Finance; Patents; Foreign Journals and Patents.

Chemistry and Physiology of the Vitamins, by H. R. Rosenberg, Sc.D., 674 pp., Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, Cloth, $12.

This monograph by H. R. Rosenberg, Sc.D., Jackson Laboratory, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., contains probably the most comprehensive treatment of the chemistry and physiology of all the vitamins published to date. It begins with the presentation of a definition or the vitamins which distinguishes this group of compounds sharply from the hormones and from other essential and non-essential food constituents. A new classification for compounds which have the dual character of vitamins and structural building units or suppliers of energy is introduced. Each vitamin is then discussed separately, emphasis being laid upon the chemistry and the physiological action of these compounds. The chapters on each vitamin start with a review of the nomenclature and a tabulation of the historical development followed by a paragraph on the occurrence of the vitamin. The main discussions on the chemistry and physiology follow. Under the chemistry of each vitamin the procedures used for the isolation of the vitamin, the proof of the chemical constitution and the synthesis of the vitamin are reviewed separately. There are special paragraphs on industrial methods of preparing the vitamins and on their biogenesis. The specificity of the vitamin action is treated separately. The determination of the vitamins is subdivided into physical, chemical, biochemical and biological methods, and is followed by a paragraph on the vitamin standards. The physiology of plants and microorganisms is separated from the animal physiology which is subdivided into the metabolism of the vitamin, the physiological action and the mechanism of the vitamin action. The relation of each vitamin to other vitamins, to hormones, and to inorganics is presented in special paragraphs. This is followed by a short review of the present-day knowledge of the pathological aspects, the hypovitaminoses, avitaminoses, hypervitaminoses and paravitaminoses, with a special section on clinical test methods. Finally the vitamin requirements are briefly stated. The book ends with a list and abstracts of vitamin patents which have been issued in the United States of America, Great Britain, Germany and France, arranged in a manner similar to that of the main text. The vitamins are presented according to the alphabetical order of nomenclature. This volume has been prepared with the idea of covering all topics of vitamin research and especially the chemistry and physiology of the vitamins.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

ISOPROPYL ETHER

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

STANDARD ALCOHOL COMPANY

THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

There is no ceiling on quality ---

Today, as always, Controlled Specialization gives you most for your money.

SHERWOOD REFINING COMPANY, Inc.

The Refinery of Controlled Specialization

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY · Refinery: WARREN, PA.

The Recovery of Vapors, with Special Reference to Volatile Solvents, by Charl Shove Robinson, 273 pp., Reinhold Publishing Corp., New York, Cloth, $4.75.

The picture in regard to the recovery of vapors has changed considerably in the past twenty years. The use of solid adsorbents such as silica gel, activated alumina and particularly activated carbon has grown more rapidly than the use of some of the older methods. Furthermore, a great number of new solvents have appeared on the market due to the advances in synthetic organic chemistry and to the increased demand by users of lacquers, resins, plastics and the like for solvents of very special properties. And perhaps most important of all, the necessity for reducing the fire risk, the dangers of industrial poisoning, and the need for lowering manufacturing costs have made the proper handling of solvent vapors of the greatest importance. This book is not a reference book nor is it a complete treatise on the subject, but rather it is a course of study in the basic theory of the recovery of vapors for the benefit of engineers and others who find that they need elementary information on the subject. Contents: Introduction; Gases and Vapors; Vaporization; Liquid Mixtures; Distillation of Liquid Mixtures; Condensation of Mixed Vapors; Rate and Capacity; Adsorption; Adsorption of Mixed Gases; Rate of Adsorption; Recovery of Adsorbed Vapors; Adsorption Apparatus for Solvent Recovery; Commercial Activated Carbon Systems; Solvent Recovery by Condensation at Constant Pressure; Condensation with Cooling Water; Cooling with Refrigeration; Heat of Vaporization in the Absence of Gases; Vaporization in the Presence of Inert Gases; The Gas Under Natural Circulation; The Gas Under Forced Circulation; Apparatus Used in Forced Circulation of Gases; Solvent Recovery by Compression and Cooling; Solvent Recovery by Scrubbing; Scrubbing Apparatus; Special Absorbents; Extraction by Solvents; Appendix; Index.

Volumetric Analysis, by I. M. Kolthoff and V. A. Stenger, Second Revised Ed., Vol. I: Theoretical Fundamentals, Illus., 309 pp., Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York, Cloth, $4.50.

This book was originally published in the German in 1927, with the cooperation of Prof. H. Menzel of Dresden. It was translated into English by Prof. N. H. Furman of Princeton University and published by John Wiley and Sons, New York, in 1928. A second German edition, somewhat revised, appeared in 1930. The present work may be regarded as a thorough revision and enlargement of its predecessors. In general character the book remains unchanged, although some condensation and shifting in the order of presentation have been necessary to make room for considerable new material. The section on oxidation-reduction indicators has been greatly extended, with the inclusion of a selected list of indicators having oxidation potentials between 0.24 and 1.30 (against the normal hydrogen electrode). Chapters on "Catalysis and Induced Reactions" and "Adsorption and Coprecipitation Phenomena" have been rewritten. For the first time a detailed quantitative discussion has been given concerning errors caused by mixed crystal formation. The last two chapters, "Volumetric Methods of Organic Analysis" and "Methods for Determination of the Equivalence-Point," have been subjected to extensive revision and the principles of amperometric (polarimetric) titrations with polarized electrodes have been introduced. In revising the tables in the Appendix, the most reliable data have been selected after a survey of the literature.

Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, by Sir J. F. Thorpe and M. A. Whiteley (Assisted by Eminent Contributors) Fourth Ed., Vol. V—Illus., 610 pp., Longmans, Green & Co., New York, Cloth, $25.

One of the most useful books for general reference on chemical matters is Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. The dictionary is not written entirely for experts, although it is expected that they will find in it much that will be useful to them. Its main object is to present to the general chemist and the expert alike, a summary and account of the present day position of chemical science, and to enable him to find, couched in as simple language as possible, a description of all that may be included in that term. This volume contains an unusual number of monographs, covering 420 pages, on subjects such as Fermentation (Alcoholic, Bacterial, Mould); Fertilizers; Fibres (Artificial, Cotton, Silk, Wool, Vegetable); Finishing Textile Fabrics; Fireproofing (Fabrics, Timber); Fish Oils; Food (Preservation, Preservatives); Fuel; Gas (Coal, liquefied, Mantles, Water) and Glass. Issued with this volume is an abridged interim index, in pamphlet form, to the first five volumes. This is a list of cross references occurring under other headings which would have appeared as separate entries in these and later volumes had the Dictionary been published as a complete work. The names of the various writers and the established reputation of the book are sufficient guarantee of its general excellence. Other volumes are in preparation.

Synopsis Of Materia Medica, Toxicology, And Pharmacology, by Forrest Ramon Davison, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., M.B., Second Ed., Illus., The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, 695 pp., Lea., $5.75.

This work presents, as briefly as possible, the information about drugs essential for the student of medicine and the practicing physician. No changes have been found necessary in the general plan of this Second Edition, although in nearly every section important additions and deletions have been made. The material on sulfonamide drugs has of necessity been enlarged. The revision of the present edition has been made to conform to the seventh edition of the National Formulary, the proposed twelfth edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and the British Pharmacopoeia (Fourth Addendum). The proposed new preparations for the U.S.P. XII have been followed by an asterisk; proposed deletions from the U.S.P. XII have been practically all incorporated in the new N.F. VII. Contents: The Basic Principles of Pharmacology; Materia Medica; Prescription Writing; Toxicology; Classification of Drugs; Drugs Applied to Skin, Wounds, and Mucous Membranes for Local Effects; Drugs Acting On The Central Nervous System; Drugs Acting on the Peripheral Nervous System; Drugs Acting on Muscle; Diuretics; Metals and Metalloids; Biologicals; Miscellaneous Drugs; Sulfonamide Drugs.

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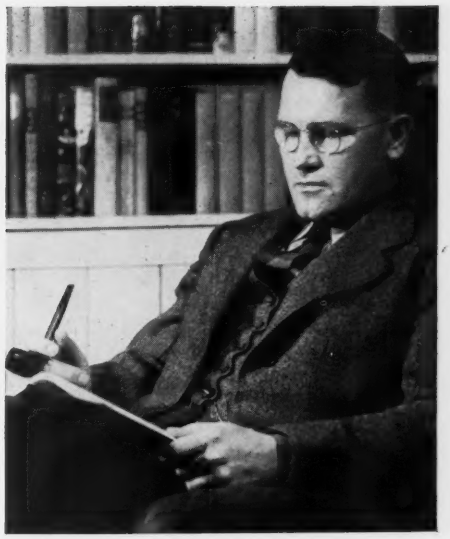
PRODUCTION FORUM



By FRANCIS CHILSON
Production Engineer

WAR CONTRACTS

One of the discouraging aspects of this war program is to listen to the clamor for more production by Government officials on the one hand and to manufacturers who cannot get war contracts on the other. There is still an amazing amount of untouched productive capacity in this country, particularly in the drug and cosmetic industry. Within the last three months five different manufacturers have requested my assistance in surveying their facilities to determine what they could manufacture other than what they already had been manufacturing and, secondly, to solicit advice on how to obtain war contracts. The first part of the assignment has been easy. The second part almost hopeless.

I wish to God I knew all the answers about getting war contracts for manufacturers who have the facilities to handle them, because companies with available plant capacity are not only anxious to participate in the war program from a patriotic standpoint, but also are willing to pay for any professional assistance they can get. By this I do not mean that they are willing to pay bribes or anything of the sort. I mean simply that they are willing to pay for expert information as to what they can make with existing facilities and how to go about reaching the proper officials in the multitude of government departments so that at least they can have an opportunity to bid on such commodities as they are equipped to manufacture. Efforts on their own part to get audiences in Washington have not been fruitful. Most of them have followed the usual practice of making a list of their facilities and submitting it to the W.P.B. and also to the various local offices controlled by the W.P.B. or the O.P.A. Usually their file becomes lost in the shuffle or it falls into the hands of some bureaucrat who has had no production experience whatever and therefore is unable to appreciate the fact that the manufacturer can make other things besides those which are his primary business.

To all manufacturers I have given pretty much the same answer. Selling the Government is a selling job. The project should be handled by your salesmen fortified with technical assistance from the production and chemical departments. The bureaucrats and officials of the various military forces are human beings and react as buyers always have reacted. They respond to personality, baloney, and entertainment, as well as to logic and economics. It is necessary, of course, to make up a brochure of your plant facilities and personnel. The brochure should list details of available process equipment and it should be profusely illustrated. It should list not only what such equipment has been used for manufacturing in the past but it should also list what other unrelated products you think it could be used for as well.

It is particularly important to list the qualifications of your personnel. Some firms have secured government business by offering to assist various government technical departments with research and engineering problems. There is a crying need for experienced technical men of all kinds and when you are in a position to help in this direction, you also are in a good position to secure war business.

It is then necessary to get your company listed with all of the procurement bureaus such as the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, U. S. O., Chemical Warfare Service, Veterans' Bureau, Treasury Department (Lend-Lease), etc. It is also necessary to have a special salesman to contact these various government bureaus and to follow up war business. So many businessmen have gone to Washington that the Government has issued pleas for them to stay home. If

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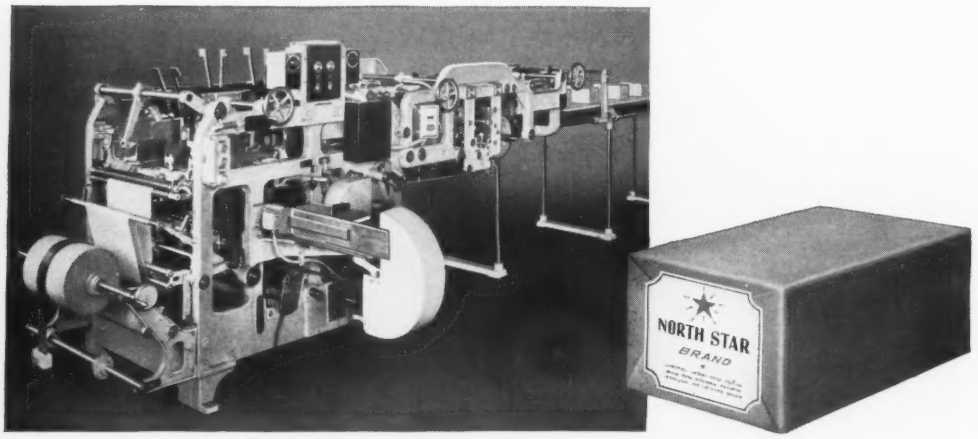

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Because this model is adjustable for a wide range of sizes, it has proved ideal for bundling books in various quantities. It may likewise prove to be just the machine for your products. *Best of all, we can make delivery from our present stock.*

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they stayed home, however, they would be forgotten and nothing would be done. We are producing at our present rate because businessmen have taken the initiative and have followed up bureaucrats and military men, who in the main, not only are inexperienced in production, but are snarled up with red tape and afraid to take the initiative or responsibility because of possible repercussion on their promotions and pensions. What I am trying to say is that the bird who gets out and gets after the business is likely to get it. Aggressiveness plus showmanship plus performance will keep government business running your way.

In conclusion it may be well to point out that my observation is that you should not have any illusions about making any money on war contracts. Every true patriot of course recognizes that he ought not to make money out of his country's distress. If you can, out of government business, get a sufficient amount to pay your actual out of pocket expenses for materials and labor, you should consider yourself lucky. The chief value of these contracts, therefore, consists in that they are a means of maintaining your organization intact and also will prevent the commandeering of your equipment a step which may become necessary as the war develops.

It is true, of course, that manufacturers in some directions, particularly in the manufacture of ships, automotive equipment, ordnance, and munitions are making stacks of money and in some cases their profit making has been downright scandalous. It must be pointed out, however, that some of this is purely accidental because in many instances the manufacturer is forced to submit bids without any knowledge whatsoever of his actual costs. He therefore covers himself by multiplying what he thinks his costs will be. However, in spite of the howls by the pinkeyed intelligencia who think that all businessmen are crooks, there is nothing alarming about the few cases of excessive profits because the Government will get it all back anyway in excess profits taxes from the corporation and from the stockholders.

POST WAR BUSINESS

Plant construction has stopped altogether in the drug trade and plant modernization has notably slackened also in the last year. The latter is extremely unfortunate and unwise. A number of firms which for some time have been planning a modernization program simply have thrown up the sponge because of the impossibility of getting new equipment. That they have done so shows that they do not realize the primary benefit of a plant modernization program. A modernization program if it is well conceived and well executed achieves its results primarily through the elimination of excessive handling costs by means of better layout of existing facilities. In several instances it has been possible to reduce operating costs drastically and at the same time increase plant capacity *without the purchase of any new equipment at all.* Another element of a modernization program which has nothing to do with equipment consists in the reorganization of personnel and the elimination of dead wood. In my experience it can be truthfully said that a very large portion of the savings which have been achieved through modernization programs have been accomplished by the method here outlined and not exclusively by the addition of new equipment.

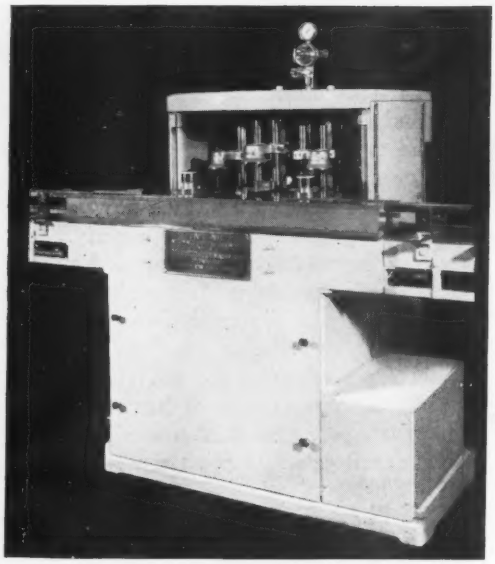
It is significant that the big companies outside our field are now getting ready for what will come after the war. Research and equipment development programs are being amplified; plans are now being laid to increase plant capacity and to decrease operating costs radically. This is the time to begin modernization programs in this trade also even if it is necessary to use old equipment which should in the course of such programs be junked. You can get your plant laid out properly. You can get your handling methods worked out. You can whip your organization into shape. In other words, you can now do the major part of your modernization program and at a later date when new equipment is readily obtainable, you can get it and put it into its appointed place in the new scheme of things. In the meantime, however, your organization will have been reeducated and accustomed to a new tempo.

BLACKED OUT PLANTS

On a previous occasion I have ridiculed some of the extreme air raid precautions on which a good many inland manufacturers have wasted money and time. I have had occasion to work in one of the blacked out plants on the seaboard. This plant is blacked out with every justification because it is located cheek by jowl with one of the large shipyards. This means it is a military target. As a matter of fact, we engineers get quite a kick out of figuring bomb trajectories at various heights and we have proved mathematically that if and when the shipyard is bombed that the bombs will miss the yard and hit us. This affords a very secure feeling. Anyway, we need the ships.

In blacking out this plant, one experience was obtained which is worthwhile for you to consider. The job was done quite late last fall and involved quite a bit of painting. I had always supposed that out of door painting should be done early in the spring when surfaces are dry and warm. Experience in this instance showed that the theory was entirely wrong because Summer heat frequently blisters paint put on in the Spring. The painting job referred to was done in October and November and now, eight months later, the painting job is excellent. The paint will not blister this Summer because having been put on a cold dry surface it is now thoroughly set and aged. As a result the company has decided that in the future all out of door painting work on tanks, trim, etc. will be done after the September rains and not in the Spring.

DRY CLEAN YOUR *Containers*



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5. LONG LIFE

The Sanitair Automatic Rotary Cleaner is the most efficient method of air cleaning new containers. Compressed air is used as the cleaning medium in this machine, thus eliminating all traces of moisture in the cleaned container.

Containers are cleaned in this machine in an inverted position, assuring the removal of all foreign particles. Through the use of duplex cleaning stations, which are continuously and constantly in equal balance, the Sanitair is able to do twice the work in the usually required space.

Although a complete change of parts is very rarely required, it can be accomplished in ten minutes, when necessary.

This cleaner is extremely flexible, and can handle a wide range of containers whose finishes may vary from the smallest of AGST to the largest of wide mouth finishes.

A continuous and constant motion in one direction is used to invert containers, insert and remove cleaning tubes, and right and discharge containers from the machine. Speeds of up to 150 cleaned containers per minute are available on the Sanitair Cleaner.

For additional information about the cleaner, write for our Sanitair Bulletin which describes it in complete detail.

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FILTERING EXTRACTS

The question is often asked as to how drug extracts can be filtered rapidly. The general practice is to age fluid extracts anywhere from a few days to several weeks and then decant off supernatant liquid. Sometimes the residue is run through a high speed centrifugal separator to remove extract that otherwise would be thrown out. The great danger in filtering extracts by mechanical means consists in two things. One is that if the fluid extract contains alkaloids, there is danger of adsorbing the alkaloids on the filter media. The second is that although you may succeed in filtering the extracts, glutinous filaments will form in the filtrate after it has stood for a period of time and thus defeat the purpose of the filtration operation.

Therefore, if, due to war conditions, it is necessary to speed the filtering process up, the only way I know of that it can be done is to use large filter areas. Sometimes it may be necessary to set up two or three filters or filter presses in order to get enough area to do the job in a hurry. When it can be used, large quantities of Filter Cell or other filter aids should be mixed with water and run through the filter first to coat the leaves thoroughly. I have seen filtration operations start off with a volume of 100 gallons an hour for the first few minutes and then drop down to about 5 gallons per hour as the filtering elements become coated with the flocculent material which is contained in virtually every fluid extract. Therefore the way to compensate for low flow rates is to use larger filter areas.

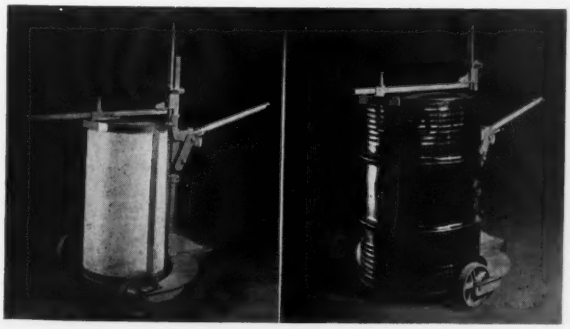
DRUM CARRIER

New Ernst Drum and Barrel Carrier has just been announced by the Ernst Magic Carrier Sales Company, Buffalo, New York.

This new model is designed to handle light wood, fiber, paper barrels and "one-trip" light gage steel containers with or without chimes.

Incorporated in this new Magic Carrier are all the exclusive features that have made Ernst Carriers accepted throughout general industry. Its capacity is 800 pounds and will accommodate drums and barrels from 14″ to 24″ diameters.

Three-wheel construction automatically balances the load for safer and easier moving of containers. Operation is so simple that one man can attach the clamp, pull down on the handle, lift the container off the floor a few inches, and move it any distance. Another important feature is the straight, vertical lift of the barrel from the floor to prevent any flowing over of contents from open-head containers.



Ernst Magic Carriers save time, floors, and prevent injuries wherever barrel and drum containers are used in material handling.

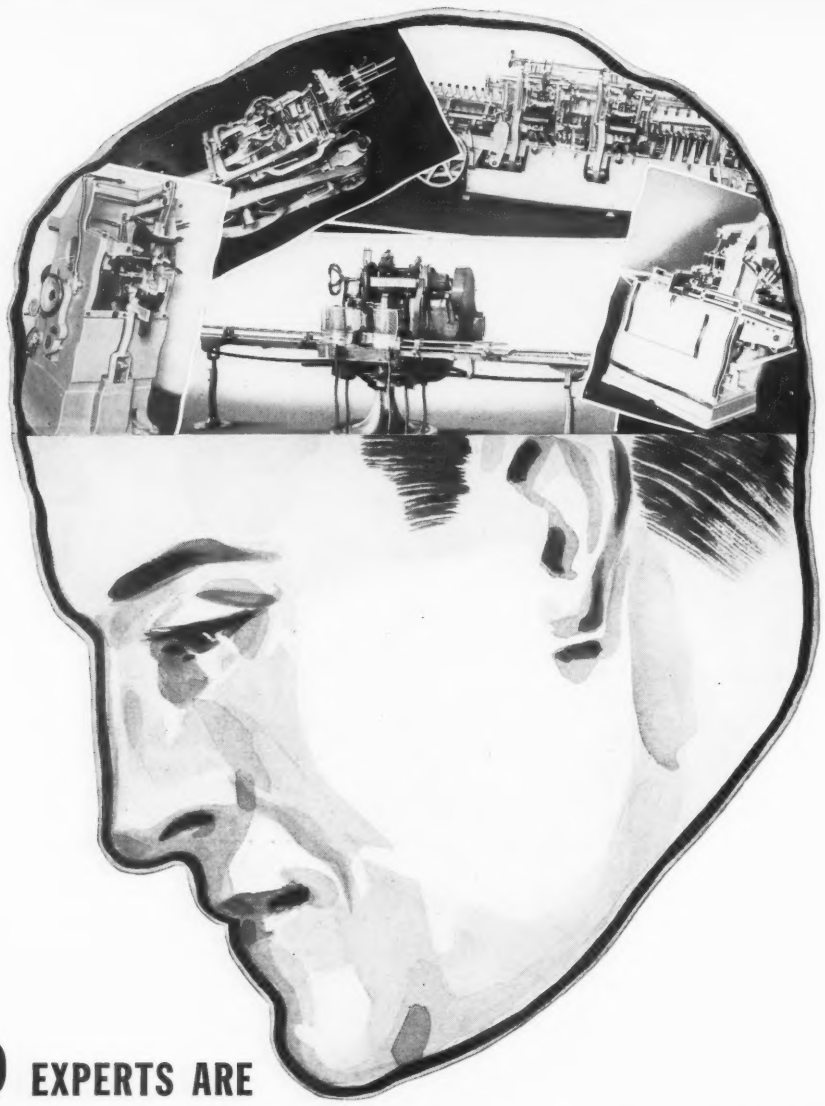
Full information on the complete line of Ernst Drum and Barrel Carriers is available by writing to the Ernst Magic Carrier Sales Company, 1456 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

DRYER OPERATION

It is being borne in upon me that very few plant operating people realize that a dryer of any kind has to be run just as you have to run a tablet machine or a packaging machine. Drying is usually interpreted as the process in which water is driven off by sticking the product into a heated compartment or into a heated room. The assumption usually is that in operating a dryer all you have to do is to set the controls for a given temperature and then forget about it. After a while you have a look at the product and eventually remove it from the dryer and the job is done. The next product comes along and it is stuck into the same dryer with the same control setting and that is that. The tendency is even more pronounced when a dry room is used. The operator sticks the batch into the dry room and heaves a sigh of relief because, for a period ranging from two hours to two days, he will not have to worry about it any more.

Drying is a very complex operation and it requires balancing certain conditions to obtain the best possible results in the shortest possible time. I do not think any dryer is worth its salt unless it has the best possible controls for both temperature and humidity; it is desirable also to have a set of recording instruments as well. This is especially true if a great variety of products must be put through the same dryer. Moreover, there are particular instances in which control of the chemical composition of the atmosphere itself may be necessary quite apart from the control of its wet and dry bulb temperatures. There are products which should indeed be dried in an atmosphere of CO_2 although usually they are not. It is easy to see, then, that if a dryer is to operate to the best advantage and if it is to be required to handle a great many different products, then it must be designed with extreme care and adequately equipped so that it is possible to control drying conditions at all times.

I doubt very much if the average plant operator has sufficient experience to determine on the one hand what conditions are ideal for drying a particular product or on the other hand to operate the dryer so as to fulfill these conditions in an ideal manner. Some products will case harden very easily; some will discolor; some will lose flavor; some will suffer from enzyme and vitamin destruction. And in the manufacture of tablets



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and pills particularly, the manner in which the dryer has been operated has a definite influence on the subsequent operations of compressing and coating.

Of the several elements involved in dryer operation, I think perhaps control of the humidity within the dryer is of paramount importance, possibly even of more importance than the exact control of the temperature. In order to avoid case hardening a great many products, especially pills and sticky substances, it is necessary that the drying be done at high rather than low humidity. This requires manually operated controls so that at the appropriate moment the operator can adjust his spill dampers so as to remove the moisture at a definite rate.

Of all the operations in pharmaceutical manufacture, drying is the most challenging because of the varying drying conditions required for various products and groups of products. Most products are dried under the same conditions which frequently accounts for trouble in subsequent operations. Unfortunately the experience of the trade has never been scientifically tabulated so that definite rules can be established for each product. Until recently it would not have been possible to have attempted to tabulate the drying experience of the industry because the dryers used in the trade were of every conceivable type and design and there was no standardization of control instruments or air volumes or drying practices, but within the last few years there has been a marked increase in the use of dryers equipped with the necessary instruments to permit definite control of drying conditions. Hence it may be possible in the not too distant future to publish a brochure on drying practices for the majority of standard products.

PATENTS

In certain fields, some types of patents actually hamper progress. Many machinery manufacturers, however, make a practice of patenting all and sundry ideas both good and bad. The primary purpose of many of their patents is not to protect their own interests merely, but to block the progress of competitors as well.

Not long ago the writer was retained to participate in an equipment development program. The machines were definitely new and definitely worthy of patents which of course were applied for and obtained. The interesting part of the job and the one which so clearly illustrated the manner in which patents can be made to bar progress, consisted in the subsidiary patents which were obtained on various features of the equipment. All of the engineers concerned got together and cooked up every screwball idea they could think of which apparently would perform in an alternative manner certain operating functions of the equipment. We all knew that many of these ideas were not mechanically practicable but they sounded logical and on paper apparently would work. The original patent accordingly was amplified by these "improvements." The significance was that not one of the men concerned felt that any one of these improvements were worth a damn but he felt that some competitor might be able to think of a combination which would make such improvements work and thereby enable him to steal a march. The patent office literally reeks with such patents.

We are for patents when they protect something which is really new for then, they promote progress. A machinery manufacturer should be able to protect his own interests against competitors in his own immediate field. But when he gets patents on trivial gadgets and nuisance patents which block progress not only in his immediate field but also in other fields as well, I think the Government should call a halt. This the patent office easily could do by allowing patents only on primary claims and then forcing the inventor to demonstrate his subsidiary claims in actual practice before granting additional patents. I might add that the situation is not always black because a good many of the leading packaging machinery people are very reasonable when approached. I have been able to get them to allow the use of patented devices even on competitive equipment when the necessity of a job dictated it, and, in the majority of such instances no claim for royalties was made. This is not the general case, however.

FACTORY SASH

The office of Albert Kahn, New Center Building, Detroit, is going to allow free use of its patents on a new window frame for the duration of the war which is commendable from a patriotic standpoint.

MILITARY PHARMACEUTICALS

This morning's paper mentioned the fact that American troops had moved into Gibraltar. They have moved into the Near East, the Far East, and the South East. God knows where they will be before this "mess" ends.

I think that manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics as well should be thinking in terms of the unusual conditions which our boys will encounter in the remote places of the world. The United States is a

"We have just begun to fight!"
—John Paul Jones (Bon Homme Richard vs. Serapis) 1779.

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TO THOSE WHOM WE SERVE:-

It would seem as if adversity has always obtained in the early days of any strife in which our Country engaged.

It would seem that such adversity was ever necessary to prod us fully out of our complacency and cause us to roll up our sleeves and earnestly work to a victorious conclusion.

The present catastrophe which has befallen us is no exception.

We, of the New Jersey Machine Corporation, have sensed, months ago, the condition which exists, offered our services to our Government, and we are proud to say, had them accepted.

We feel that you, the users of our products, would not have wished us to have acted otherwise, despite the fact that, thereby, our service to you would be influenced, and not as prompt as we would have it.

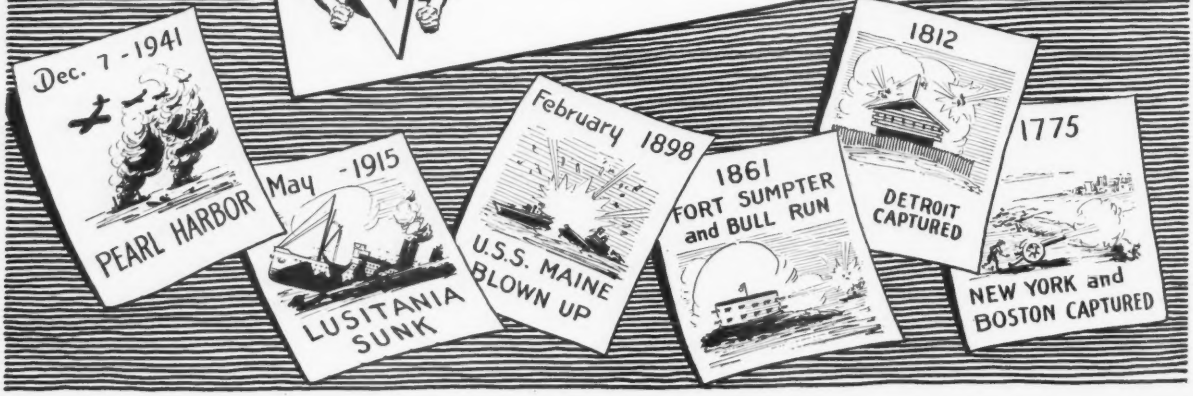
We appreciate the understanding and forbearance you have shown us, which is indicative of the fact that you realize that delays which are incurred, are not willful on our part, but are due to your desire and our desire to keep intact the traditions of our Country for those who are to follow us.

Cordially,

NEW JERSEY MACHINE CORPORATION

C. H. Lambert

President



clean place relatively free of dirty diseases. Our boys have been brought up in a reasonably sanitary fashion. They will be fighting in places where sanitation is an unknown word. They will bump into leprosy and syphilis and all kinds of rotten diseases, strange insect infestations and stings and they will come into contact with strange poisonous plants. We have mentioned this subject before but have not yet heard that any firm or group of firms is making a determined effort to study the problem in a basic way. In the last war Burroughs Wellcome of England really did a job in the Near East and they may be doing it again for all I know. They outfitted a floating laboratory which was used on the Nile to study tropical diseases. I believe as a result of this research in the field a number of preparations specifically designed for military use were evolved.

DRUG PERCOLATION

In spite of the fact that ordinary percolators involve quite a bit of labor to load, discharge, and operate, it is nevertheless a fact that they afford the most flexible and the most economical method of extracting crude drugs, particularly when a variety of drugs must be handled. A mechanical apparatus may be faster, more effective, and less labor consuming but it is a characteristic of mechanical devices that only one drug can be handled in them at a time. With a sufficient number of percolators you can work on eight or ten or fifty at a time. There have been a few instances where it has been possible to mechanize drug extraction but these instances have been limited to firms which had relatively large tonnages of only a few drugs to handle. In such cases the speed of the mechanical apparatus can more than compensate for the flexibility of the percolator. A mechanical apparatus almost invariably is expensive. Percolators are always cheap. I have not found in any case that it is practicable to use a mechanical apparatus in the extraction of a drug using a water menstruum unless extremely large tonnage is involved. The use of mechanical devices appears to be limited to applications where solvents are involved and in which the elimination of solvent losses compensates for any loss in flexibility of operation. The ideal combination is to have both types of set up; mechanical for the big volume solvent extractions, and percolators for the small volume and water extractions.

PORTABLE PUMP

There are occasions when a pump is needed at a point where it would be inconvenient or uneconomical to install a power line. Such a condition is frequently true around factories which have considerable grounds. Unloading tank cars is, for instance, an operation which is not as a rule in our trade done frequently enough to warrant a permanent pump installation. Dumping such tank cars, cleaning out cess pools, pumping out flooded cellars, etc., and similar jobs are suitable for gasoline powered pumps like the Rex Jr. made by Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee. This compact little job can be carried in one hand since it weighs only 57 lbs. complete with a 1 HP gasoline motor. Other sizes are made, of course, but this one catches our eye because of its compactness and high capacity. It also would be particularly useful for use as a fire prevention pump.

SAFETY TREAD

The Ohio Rubber Co., Willoughby, Ohio, is offering a line of safety treads in various colors. It is claimed that these treads not only are non-slip but are resistant to oils and greases. The material is some sort of plastic impregnated with alundum.

DRYING TUNNELS

Infra-red drying is increasing in extent to such a point that the Wilson Manufacturing Co., 152 West Erie St., Chicago, now is manufacturing steam drying tunnels for various purposes. These tunnels are compactly designed and are adjustable both as to height and shape. The arrangement of the lamp fixtures is such that each row of lamps is individually adjustable and provision is incorporated for the addition of extra rows of lamps to increase the capacity of the unit. The idea of the tunnel is literally to wrap the drying elements around the job. You can buy the lamps with the necessary framework and mountings and design your own conveyor belt or tunnel.

In connection with infra-red drying it is interesting to note that this particular type of drying is highly recommended where there is danger of case hardening as, for instance, in drying pills, rough cakes, etc., because ray drying begins at the inside and dries outwardly. It is not true, however, as is frequently supposed, that infra-red drying does not heat the material. Definitely it does but the heat is not excessive.

MIXERS

American Machine and Foundry Co., 511 Fifth Ave., New York, have issued a new bulletin on bowl type mixers. Mixers of this type are being more widely employed in the industry for mixing creams, ointments, tablet granulations, and similar operations for which the pony mixers hitherto have been used. One feature of these mixers is the great agitator speed range which is obtainable. Unlike pony mixers, they can be equipped with steam jacketed bowls so that heat treatment is possible during the mixing cycle. The A.M.F.C. has made a specialty of this type of mixer and furnishes a number of convenient gadgets for handling the bowls and also for tilting them so that mixed batches can be dumped into high equipment units.

PUMPS

Schutte and Koerting Co., Philadelphia, have issued a bulletin on their complete line of gear pumps. These pumps are made with straight cut and also herringbone gears, the latter being recommended for extremely high efficiencies. S & K make these pumps in all standard sizes.

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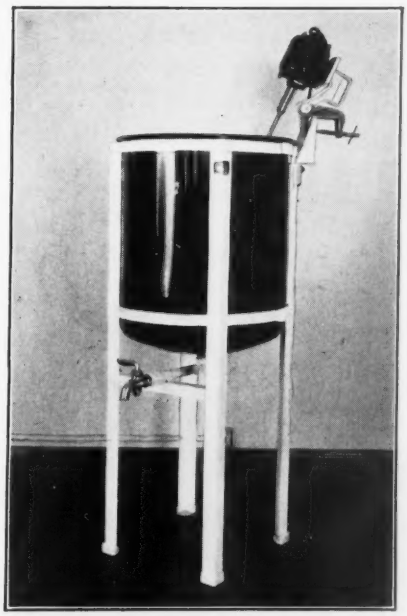

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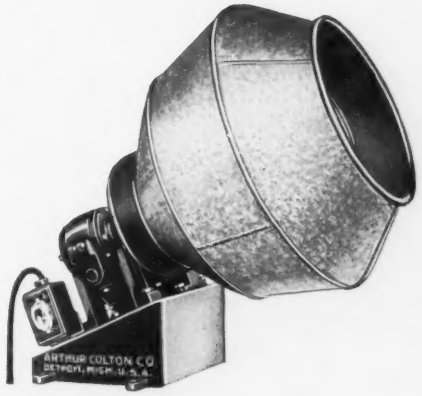

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ACNE LOTIONS

Modern acne lotions, as marketed by leading cosmetic houses, seem to be of the following three types: (a) calamine, (b) solvent-containing, and (c) triethanolamine solutions. Certain calamine lotions contain phenol, but this is probably best omitted, or else replaced with ti-tree oil. It is, moreover, important to remember that calamine lotions may be rendered far more attractive in appearance if a judicious proportion of colloidal kaolin or bentonite is incorporated. Thus Fantus and Dyniewicz have stated that additions of up to 2.5 per cent. of bentonite in a calamine lotion are capable of giving a practically permanent suspension. In this connection, the utility of wilkinite, osmo-kaolin and osmo-calamine may also be noted.

There is no doubt that, for reasons not yet fully understood, calamine and zinc oxide frequently tend to exert a soothing effect on acne conditions of a tender, inflamed character. The absorbent and inflammation-reducing action of kaolin and fuller's earth is also, of course, well known. All these materials are useful, not only in acne lotions but also in the related—and sometimes considerably more effective—face packs.

A somewhat different type of lotion from calamine, yet in certain respects suitable for inclusion in the same broad classification, is that which contains zinc oxide, borax and salicylic acid. Popular in the beauty salon business, this latter class of preparation may be compounded as follows:

12.5 c.c. Glycerin are mixed with
80.0 c.c. Distilled Water and the mixture raised to boiling point. In this are then dissolved
3.0 grams Borax, followed by
1.5 grams Salicylic Acid.
3.0 grams Zinc Oxide are then stirred in, and the product allowed to cool.

(The insoluble zinc oxide, forming a basal layer in the container, does not make this product attractive in appearance, which is probably why its use is usually restricted to the salon.)

In the second group of solvent-containing lotions may be included a product, which appears to approximate very roughly in formula to the late Rene Cerbelaud's "Lotion against Seborrhoea." This latter formula is constituted as follows:

Alcohol (90%)	50 g.
Ether	50
Rhodinol ex geranium	0.10
Methyl cinnamate	0.02
Phenylethyl alcohol	0.10

It should be noted that too high a proportion of methyl cinnamate is likely to give rise to skin irritation. Cerbelaud recommends this lotion for the purpose indicated, as well as the occasional use of an antiseptic lotion based on Peru balsam and melissa and lavender oils. The latter specific is founded on traditional peasant therapy.

Regarding the use of solvents, Goodman lists the following epidemic fat solvents: ether, acetone, chloroform, benzine, carbon disulfide and carbon tetrachloride. With the exception of benzine and carbon disulfide, all of these are to be found in the private formulas of beauty specialists. Next to water, alcohol is, of course, the most important solvent used in cosmetic lotions.

The use of free triethanolamine in skin lotions has been suggested by Chilson and others, the idea apparently being to attempt the emulsification and softening of excess fatty secretions, thus permitting blackheads, etc., to be loosened and eventually removed by washing or massage. It seems extremely doubtful whether such action is likely to take place in practice, and in any case the use of free alkalis—even mild alkalis like triethanolamine—is, generally speaking, to be deprecated.

In order to arrive at a cosmetic lotion that is esthetically suitable, safe for general use and definitely effective for acne conditions, some such approach to the problem should be made as is indicated below.

Menthol	0.1 g.
Ti-tree oil	2.5
Alcohol	60.0
Propylene glycol	24.7
Sodium hexametaphosphate	5.0
Sulfonated olive oil	7.7
Water	250.0
Carraway water	50.0
Witchhazel extract	100.0

Ti-tree oil is an excellent non-toxic, non-irritant antiseptic. The use of carraway water in this connection will probably be a novelty to many, but the fact is that it possesses a specific tonic effect that cannot entirely be explained by what we know of its constitution. Sodium hexametaphosphate removes the traces of calcium soap which are so frequently present on skin washed in hard water and which are now thought to encourage penetration of the skin's defensive layers by pathologic organisms, owing to the facility with which calcium soaps form water-in-oil emulsions. The sulfonated oil present in the formula serves the dual purpose of aiding the distribution of the ti-tree oil and manifesting its own very useful wetting, cleaning and solvent properties. Propy-

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lene glycol is coming into favor in skin therapy as a superior substitute for glycerin, the disadvantages of which it does not seem to share.

If a clear solution is required, careful selection of raw materials and subsequent filtration are essential. When modifying the above "type formula" to suit individual requirements, the purpose and action of each of the various constituents should be borne in mind. *K. N. Richardson, J.P.C.*

LINIMENTS

Here is a representative classification of most of the principal raw materials normally incorporated in liniments and chest rubs:

Bases for liniments—(These are mainly solvents.) Alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, chloroform, ether, ammonia, kerosene, glycerin, turpentine, alcoholic tinctures, aromatic waters, soap liniment.

Active counter-irritants—Ammonia solution; tinctures of aconite, belladonna, arnica, cantharides, capsicum, iodine and opium; spirits of camphor, chloroform and ether, and compound spirit of myrcia; oils of turpentine, mustard, peppermint, spearmint, amber, wintergreen, camphor and thyme; also acetic acid, potassium iodide, thymol, menthol, camphor, eugenol, chloroform, creosote, chloral hydrate and phenol.

Emollients—(These modify, of course, the action of the previous class.) Olive, groundnut, almond, sesame, croton, cade, peach kernel, raisin seed and refined sperm oils; also cocoa butter, lanolin, Peru balsam, soft soap, soap liniment, etc.

Essential oils—(These modify the odor of the final product and, in addition exert a secondary action as mild stimulants and useful antiseptics.) The group includes all phenolic essential oils, such as clove oil; also oils of thyme and camphor, peppermint, sassafras, cedar leaf and cedar wood, lavender, rosemary, cinnamon, nutmeg, eucalyptus, lemon, calamus, cassia, hemlock, aniseed, cajeput; and tinctures of myrrh, benzoin, labdanum, etc.

Bases for chest rubs—Petrolatum, rosin, paraffin wax, benzoinated lard, lanolin, lanolin absorption base; also modern salve bases incorporating cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and a proportion of the corresponding fatty alcohol sulfates.

The most common use of liniments (of this popular counter-irritant type) is to relieve pain accompanied by congestion and/or inflammation. The chief difference among the majority of liniments is in the degree of irritation they are capable of producing. For the average run of popular liniment, the production of hyperemia or rubefaction is sufficient. The manufacturer of liniments which contain any ingredients which are potential blistering agents must observe obvious precautions and warnings in his "printed matter" and label statements. In the case of people with dark skins an area of blistering or even vesication may be followed by permanent pigmentation—as well as subsequent litigation. Bottles in which liniments are sold should be conspicuously labelled "For External Use Only," because many of them, if taken internally, would be toxic. For this reason some manufacturers use bottles of unusual form so that they may be readily distinguished by touch from the types of bottles in which remedies for internal use are placed. Instructions for use should include the sites of application, the frequency of application, whether the area to which the liniment is applied should be covered after each application, the amount and the type of rubbing or massage most desirable—whether gentle or energetic, etc. It is of interest in passing to observe that at times the massage may be more helpful than the liniment, but many patients would not resort to massage if a liniment were not used as the "inducing agent."

The following formulas have been selected as representative of different lines of approach to practical formulation. The formulas given may therefore serve for purposes of study, comparison, and individual experiment.

A-B-C Liniment	*parts*
Tincture of aconite	3
Fluid extract of belladonna	3
Chloroform	3
Soap liniment, enough to make	24

Aromatic Liniment A	
Camphor	10 oz.
Menthol	4 "
Thyme oil	4 "
Sassafras oil	4 "
Tincture of myrrh	6 "
Tincture of capsicum	6 "
Chloroform	5 "
Alcohol	2 to 2½ pints

Aromatic Liniment B	*parts*
Methyl salicylate	5
Oil of cedar leaf	1
Oil of sassafras	1
Oil of hemlock	1
Chloroform	5
Tincture of opium	5
Spirit of camphor	5
Rectified oil of turpentine	3
Tincture of capsicum	3
Alcohol	71

Procedure: Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the tinctures, chloroform and turpentine.

Aromatic Liniment C	*parts*
Ground capsicum	8.0
Soft soap	5.0
Camphor	3.0
Eugenol	0.5
Methyl salicylate	2.0
Oil of sassafras	1.0
Soap liniment	30.0
Alcohol	50.5

Procedure: Macerate the capsicum, soft soap, camphor and soap liniment for ten days. Filter and add to the rest of the ingredients.

Anodyne Liniment	*parts*
Tincture of aconite	12.5
Tincture of iodine	12.5
Chloroform	12.5
Ammonia water	12.5
Soap liniment, enough to make	100.0

Analgesic Balm Liniment	*parts*
Methyl salicylate	30.0
Menthol	10.0
Saponin	0.5
Lanolin	32.5
Chloroform	5.0
Water	100.0

Stimulating Liniment	*parts*
Tincture of capsicum	26.5
Ammonia water	26.5
Soap liniment, enough to make	100.0

Athletic Rub	*parts*
Methyl salicylate	2
Witch hazel	50
Alcohol, enough to make	100

Acetone Liniment	*parts*
Methyl salicylate	4.0
Oil of peppermint	0.5
Oil of sassafras	0.4
Chloroform	10.0
Soap liniment, enough to make	100.0

J. M. Vallance, Manuf. Chem.

SEASICKNESS REMEDY

Drug manufacturers anxious to assist in the war effort might do some work on the formulation of a remedy for seasickness. Requirements are for a harmless compound to prevent or at least partially neutralize the effects of seasickness without adversely affecting the capacity of the user to perform his duties.

METHOCEL BULLETIN

Dow Chemical Company has just issued a new and revised issue of its bulletin on methylcellulose. Much valuable information on properties and application is included.

Perfumers Shelf

AMBERGRIS

Ambergris has usually been described as a fatty or wax-like substance. While true to a certain extent, the writer prefers to regard it as resembling pitch rather than wax or fat, especially when worked up between the fingers. It might be compared with what is known as "Cobbler's Wax" as used by boot repairers, but the latter material consists largely of pitch, so that the analogy still holds good.

Ambergris does not cause the skin to become greasy as do waxes and fats.

It is a somewhat difficult matter to put forward tests for the identification of a substance which are capable for being successfully carried out by those other than chemists. The following tests, however, are indicated, which it is hoped will serve as supplementary guides when taken in conjunction with the characteristic musty odor and pitch-like plasticity.

Hot Wire Test—In published descriptions of ambergris it is generally stated that "it emits an odoriferous liquid when penetrated with a hot needle."

Procedure—A piece of wire, needle, or similar article is held in the gas or candle flame for about ten to twenty seconds, then pressed into the sample to a depth of one-eighth of an inch, when, if genuine ambergris, a dark brown to black resinous liquid forms around the wire and appears to boil. The wire is withdrawn and, before the melted material on the sample cools, it is touched with the finger, when tacky pitch-like "strings" adhere to the skin. When cold, the ring of melted ambergris is shiny and resembles dark brown or black enamel. The wire, which retains portions of the melted material, is now placed in the flame for a few seconds, and removed, when it will be observed that the ambergris has taken fire. The flame is extinguished and the odor of the "smoke" noted. Ambergris gives a somewhat fatty or resinous odor, with an odor of burning rubber in every case.

Solution in Alcohol—A piece of amgergris about the size of a pea, when treated with about half an ounce of alcohol and warmed or allowed to stand for some hours with occasional shaking, is almost completely dissolved, any insoluble black specks settling to the bottom of the vessel. The solution, when placed in sunlight, is seen to exhibit fluorescence.

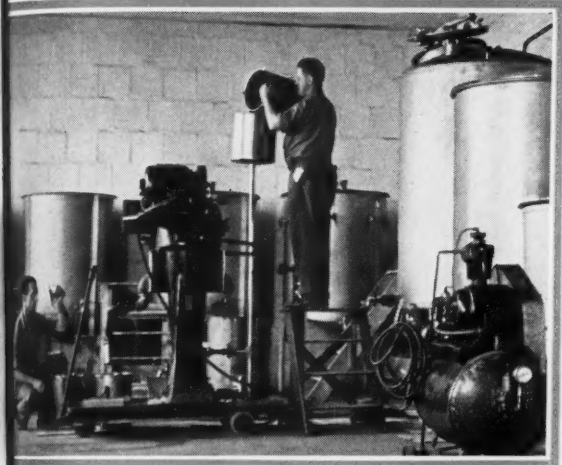
Black and Soft Ambergris is a soft material with a black polished surface, which when scraped with a knife or finger-nail, reveals a dark brown interior, the color, however, quickly darkening on exposure. In appearance and character this type of ambergris closely resembles soft pitch. When molded and "worked" between the fingers it becomes tacky and adheres to the skin. The odor is rather unpleasant and penetrating, but characteristically "musty."

Dark Grey to Black and Medium Hard Ambergris—An almost black solid material of dull appearance, which when broken or scraped exhibits a dark brown interior, the color darkening on exposure to the air. It possesses a musty odor which, however, is slightly sweet and reminds somewhat of caramel; it lacks the strong odor of the soft black ambergris. It is soft enough to be easily penetrated by the finger-nail, and a small piece when molded in the warm hand becomes very plastic, resembling pitch. Cuttle-fish beaks are often found in this variety of ambergris, either complete or in broken pieces. Bluish or grey patches are sometimes noticed on the surface of samples, especially after having been kept for some time.

Nugget Ambergris—As the name implies, this variety consists of more or less rounded pieces or nuggets which are often found embedded in the soft black variety. When the latter is removed the nuggets are seen to consist of material more compact and harder than the varieties already described. Although it may be marked with the finger-nail, yet it is brittle to the extent that pieces may be broken from the lump with the fingers in a similar manner to hard pitch. The color varies from light to dark brown, and a freshly broken surface appears rather resinous; it is either streaked or mottled with white spots about the pin-head size. Some samples are observed to be built of thin layers or laminae.

Although brittle at normal temperature, a piece when worked between the fingers gradually becomes quite plastic and dark, resembling, as in the previous case, soft pitch.

The odor is characteristically musty, but not as powerful as the previously described varieties. After keeping in a stoppered bottle or closed tin for a few hours the odor becomes well developed and is rather like that which one associates with damp, moss-covered earth. In some cases it is modified by a slight honey-like odor.



Upper Left: Every oil entering our Receiving Department, whether of our own manufacture or from outside sources, is sampled and subjected to from six to a dozen or more rigid tests before being accepted for use.

Left: Careful centrifuging is but one of the precautions taken to insure absolute purity and cleanliness of product.

Center, above: In our completely equipped Control Department, samples undergo numerous precision tests to insure their conformance with the highest commercial standards. In this picture, a laboratory technician is recording specific gravity of an incoming sample of oil.

Upper Right: Her
of our Perfume R
Service Laboratory.
of this department
many hundreds
oils and aromatic
of its personnel e
ability and rare cr

Right: One entire
— actually a min
plant—is devoted s
problem of soap

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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FR

Left: A model experimental kitchen is in operation at our New York plant. Here, practical application of our flavoring and seasoning oils to any given problem precedes our recommendations to the client.

Lower Left: The making of better-flavored food products is the purpose behind every problem handled by our Flavor Research Laboratory.

Center, below: With us, careful, uniform packaging is a fetish. Easy pouring, light-proof bottles, clearly labeled and sealed with a tapered, easy-to-remove, first quality cork, are topped with a tamper-proof metal cap. The latter, an exclusive feature of FRITZSCHE BROTHERS' packaging, insures quality of content from the time it leaves our plant until its receipt by the customer.

Right: In our S
Laboratory, hundr
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Lower Right: Pr
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Upper Right: Here is a part of our Perfume Research and Service Laboratory. The work of this department, involving many hundreds of complex oils and aromatics, demands of its personnel extraordinary ability and rare creative skill.

Right: One entire laboratory, — actually a miniature soap plant—is devoted solely to the problem of soap perfuming.

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Right: In our Sub-Division Laboratory, hundreds of different items are carefully weighed, packaged and labeled in an atmosphere ideally regulated for the handling of delicate oils and aromatics.

Lower Right: Properly designed containers and quick dispatch lend a final touch of satisfaction to each order as it leaves our Shipping Department.

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FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J., and SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE

Best Grey Ambergris—A compact, light, slate-grey material with a slight musty odor; harder than the previously described varieties, but soft enough to retain the impression of the finger-nail. When molded between the fingers it becomes black and plastic and the odor more definite.

White Ambergris—This rather rare form is chalky white, brittle, and possesses a very faint musty odor. It crumbles when scraped with the finger-nail. A slightly heated piece when worked between the fingers becomes soft, plastic, and brown in color. Some samples exhibit a pittled or honeycomb surface, and under the magnifying glass are seen to consist of both white and light yellow resinous-looking materials. *F. R. Morrison, P.E.O.R.*

CHENOPODIUM OIL

A preliminary investigation into the yield and composition of the oil distilled from *Chenopodium, ambosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*, grown near Adelaide, South Australia, and at Sydney, New South Wales, has been reported upon by R. E. Shapter.

The plants were collected when close to maturity, cured by air-drying, and subjected to a special method of steam distillation which was designed to give rapid distillation with as short a period of preliminary heating as practicable. It was not possible to distil oil under ideal conditions, since steam under high pressures was not available. The method used, however, was satisfactory for making a preliminary investigation.

It was found to be best to remove the separated oil from the aqueous distillate when relatively small amounts of the latter had collected, in order to avoid losses by solution or emulsion of the oil.

Comparison was made of results obtained from several Australian-grown oils with an authentic sample as marketed by a well-known firm of essential oil manufacturers.

Results showed promise of satisfactory yields of oil being obtained from Australian-grown plants with ascaridole contents falling well within the amounts required by the B.P. In other respects the oils varied from the recognized standards. This, however, may be of little importance, and oils produced in Australia may be found to have different constants from oils produced in America, which has been the chief source of production in the past.

T.G.A. TALC SPECIFICATION

The following specification for talc has just been issued by the Board of Standards of the Toilet Goods Association, Inc.

Definition: Talc is finely powdered, native, hydrous magnesium silicate.

Color—White; Standard to be supplied by purchaser. Must not change when heated to 200° C. for 5 minutes.

Odor—Odorless or very slightly earthy

Identity—Must assay 30% minimum of magnesium as MgO.

Screen Test—100% must pass through 100 mesh, 98% must pass through 200 mesh. Finer grades may be specified by the buyer.

Solubility—0.2% maximum in H_2O. 6% maximum in half normal HCl.

Slip—Must be satisfactory to purchaser.

Lustre—Must be satisfactory to purchaser.

Apparent Density—Must meet buyer's specification when tested by prescribed method.

Lead—20 parts per million maximum.

Arsenic—2 parts per million maximum.

Alkalis and Acids—A water suspension must be neutral to litmus.

Carbonates—No effervescence should appear when the prescribed test for solubility in HCl is made.

Sharp Particles—Practically none.

Loss on Ignition—7% maximum.

Soluble Calcium—1.5% maximum as CaO.

Acid Soluble Iron—0.75% maximum as Fe_2O_3.

ANESTHETIC SUNSCREEN

Alcoholic solutions of local anesthetic bases derived from *p*-aminobenzoic acid show strong absorption of ultraviolet light in the wave-length band 2700 to 3200 A.

The somewhat water-soluble salicylates show similar phenomena with slightly improved "filter" characteristics. Acetylsalicylic and salicylsalicylic salts showed no obvious advantages over the salicylates.

One per sent aqueous preparations of Larocaine salicylate gave good results in actual trials as "sunscreens" and it is concluded that most surface anesthetics of this type offer interesting possibilities in the formulation of such preparations. *J. C. Bird, J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*

LIQUID LIP ROUGE

A mixture is used comprising 1 to 12 parts of a film-forming material such as ethyl cellulose, 65 to 95 parts of a volatile organic solvent such as ethanol, 3 to 15 parts of a plasticizer such as hydrogenated methyl abietate and 0.05 to 3 parts of a coloring material such as an alcohol-soluble dye. *U. S. Patent 2,230,063.*

CACAO BUTTER SUBSTITUTE

Postonal, a synthetic product, may be had in bars or a pale yellow non-greasy powder. It melts 60-61° and solidifies at about 54°. It has a specific gravity of 1.19 and is water soluble. It melts to a viscous liquid. It is more expensive than cacao butter. It is made by a catalytic polymerization of ethylene oxide and is composed of about 300 units. It is non-irritant to the mucous membranes and does not envelop medicaments in an oily film from which absorption is retarded. Drugs may easily be incorporated and it will absorb up to 10% water and does not rancidify. Suppositories may be prepared by either the fusion or the compression method. Insufficient study has yet been made of the base to determine the full extent of its usefulness. *R. Freudweiler. Schweiz. Apoth.-Ztg., 79 (1941), 149.*

SULFATHIAZOLE OINTMENT FOR IMPETIGO

Steigman compared the relative value of two ointments by treating one side of 20 impetigo patients with ammoniated mercury and the other side with a 5 per cent. sulfathiazole ointment. The latter ointment was prepared by incorporating 5 per cent. by weight of powdered sulfathiazole in a base of soft petrolatum. After the second day of treatment (the ointments were applied three times a day) it was possible to state which preparation had been used on each side. Impetigo treated with the ammoniated mercury healed rather slowly though steadily, requiring an average of eight days. Impetigo treated with the 5 per cent. sulfathiazole ointment showed improvement in forty-eight hours and was healed by the fourth or fifth day. In addition to the 20 mentioned, 31 other patients were treated with 5 per cent. sulfathiazole ointment without the author's attempting a comparison. The lesions of these patients were also noticeably improved in forty-eight hours and healed in four to five days. *Brit. Med. J. 1942, vol. 1, p. 17.*

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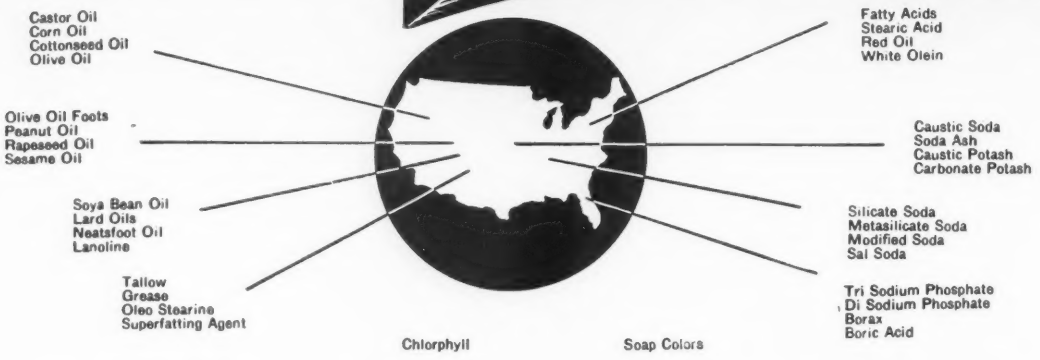

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ADVANCING THERAPY

LEVULINIC ACID

Another acid that has long been known only as a laboratory curiosity because of its difficulty of preparation and consequently high cost, can now be made available very cheaply in industrial quantities. It is levulinic acid, a highly reactive organic compound. The process by which it may be made commercially available was disclosed to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Wendell W. Moyer of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill.

The acid is prepared from glucose, and the latter, through a process of several steps involving treatment with a mineral acid, into levulinic acid.

Dr. Moyer discussed other medicinal and related possibilities of levulinic acid: "The most significant uses of levulinic acid depend upon the unique properties of the free acid. It is non-toxic to animals but retards the growth of bacteria and fungi. Applications in the food-processing fields are indicated. Perhaps the most interesting and valuable discovery is that levulinic acid is a powerful plant growth stimulant. Extensive tests now being made indicate that the acid may be a factor for increasing the yield of agricultural crops. *Science News Letter, May 2, 1942.*

POISON IVY OINTMENT

An improved protective ointment against poison ivy has been developed and proved effective by the U. S. Public Health Service in tests at two government camps and a boys' summer camp.

Active ingredient of the ointment is sodium perborate which oxidizes the ivy poison. The sodium perborate was first used in a vanishing cream base by the Public Health Service, but this base allowed the perborate's oxygen to escape and so the ointment became ineffective after two weeks.

The new ointment made with either of two bases will remain effective for several weeks if kept in a closed container.

The two formulas were developed by Dr. Louis Schwartz, Dr. John E. Dunn, and Dr. F. H. Goldman of the Public Health Service. The formulas are:

FORMULA 1

Castor oil	21.5%
Olive oil	21.5%
Lanolin, anhydrous	21.5%
Diglycol stearate	12.9%
Paraffin, refined	8.6%
Boric acid	2.0%
Sodium perborate	10.0%
Duponol WA pure	2.0%

FORMULA 2

Cetyl alcohol	35.1%
Stearyl alcohol	5.3%
Ceresin	3.5%
Castor oil	20.8%
Mineral oil	21.9%
Duponol WA pure	1.7%
Sodium perborate	10.0%
Boric acid	1.7%

Science News Letter, May 9, 1942.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HEPARIN

Heparin is an anticoagulant substance prepared from liver. It is widely used in blood transfusion and in treatment of thrombosis.

Search for a cheaper, equally non-toxic substance with similar properties has resulted in the suggestion by H. R. Butt, E. V. Allen and J. L. Bollman (Proc. Mayo Clin., June 18, 1941, p. 388) that the desired substitute has been found in 3,3′-methylene-bis-(4-hydroxycoumarin). This compound is chemically quite different from heparin It was originally found in hay or silage made from the common sweet clovers which had been improperly cured; this is known to cause a hemorrhagic disease in cattle. K. P. Link, of the University of Wisconsin, and his associates isolated the hemorrhagic agent of spoiled sweet clover and have succeeded in synthesizing it. Preliminary work has shown it to be non-toxic in human patients. It greatly prolongs the coagulation and prothrombin times of the blood, but takes about forty-eight hours to develop its effect; but when the effect is fully developed, it is lasting. It seems best to give it in a series of divided doses, and it has the enormous advantage of being active when given by mouth in gelatin capsules.

NUX VOMICA EXTRACT

In view of the shortage of nux vomica which has now existed for some time, it has been necessary to provide a substitute for liquid extract of nux vomica B.P. The following formula has been used at the London Hospital for the past year and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Strychnine hydrochloride	8 grs.
Burnt sugar	12 mins.
Alcohol 90 per cent	192 mins.
Distilled water to	1 fl. oz.

The preparation has the same strychnine and alcoholic content as the official liquid extract and if necessary it can be diluted satisfactorily with alcohol to produce a substitute for the tincture. If it is prepared in bulk and kept for any length of time prior to use, filtration is usually necessary, although this does not have any appreciable effect upon its color.

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SYNTHETIC PLANT HORMONE

New synthetic growth-promoting substances, or plant hormones, many times more powerful than those now in use experimentally and by greenhousemen, have been prepared at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research by Dr. P. W. Zimmerman and Dr. A. E. Hitchcock. Applied to plants in the form of vapor, spray, emulsion, lanolin paste, or added to the soil, they induce profound changes in growth, and they can also induce the formation of seedless fruits from unpollinated flowers at points on the stem a foot or more from the place of application. Treated plants are so changed that sometimes they look like quite different species.

One very effective compound of this sort is known as dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. It has been found to be fully 300 times more effective in inducing formation of seedless fruit than indolebutyric acid, one of the synthetic plant hormones now widely used. Solutions as weak as 10 to 25 parts (by weight) in a million parts of water have been found most effective as seedless-fruit inducers.

GERMICIDAL DENTAL CEMENTS

Germicidal properties are conferred on dental cements by incorporating iodides along with the other ingredients. For example, a powder consisting of magnesium oxide, barium sulfate, mercurous chloride, and thymol iodide, when mixed with a solution of magnesium chloride and potassium mercuric iodide, forms a cement which has the power of inhibiting the growth of oral bacteria.

This is the invention of Mr. Paul Poetschke, Milford, Delaware, whose formulas for preparing the powder and the liquid are given in U. S. Patent No. 1,613,532 of 1927 as follows:

The powder	*parts*
Mercurous chloride	5.0
Thymol iodide	2.5
Barium sulfate	63.5
Magnesium oxide	29.0

The liquid	*parts by volume*
Magnesium chloride solution (sp. gr. 1,230)	90
Potassium mercuric iodide solution	10

The cement is compounded in the proportion of 1 gram of the powder to 0.5 c.c. of the liquid. The result is a smooth homogeneous admixture of a creamy consistence which provides a slow-setting, mildly alkaline, germicidal dental filling which is opaque to X-rays and specifically indicated for root canal work.

TREATMENT OF ASTHMA

Writing on the use of adrenaline in asthma, Leslie Cole (*Practitioner*, 1942, 148, 204) suggests the use of the following formula:—

Methyl atropine nitrate, or bromide	0.14
Papaverine	0.08
Sodium nitrate	0.08
Adrenaline	0.05
Lactic acid	2.5
Glycerin	10.0
Distilled water	to 100.0

Preparations of this nature are believed to be more beneficial than plain solutions of adrenaline.

TREATING HEAD LICE

After criticizing paraffin, cresol solutions, sassafras and alcohol—substances most commonly used in treatment of head-louse infestation—three proprietary preparations are suggested as having great advantages by J. R. Busvine and P. A. Buxton, of the Department of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. They are 25% lauryl thiocyanate, technical quality in a white oil; 50% Lethane 384 Special, also in a white oil; and derris cream. The derris cream used by these workers in their tests was made up by Cooper, McDougall and Robertson. It was a solution of derris extract in castor oil, emulsified with Lanette Wax to make up a cream containing 1% rotenone and 7% derris extract. The Lethane 384 Special consists of 12.5% N-butyl carbitol thiocyanate, 37.5% β-thiocyanoethyl laurate, and 50% refined paraffin. The dilution of the effective drugs is further increased by Busvine and Buxton to give a concentration of only 25%.

As some of the homologues which constitute 40% of the lauryl thiocyanate would be harmful in considerable quantity it is suggested that the risk would be greatly reduced by specifying that the thiocyanate be manufactured from lauryl alcohol which began to distil at or above 236° C. (atmospheric pressure) and of which 95% distilled below 319° C.

The white oil used was a high-boiling paraffin with a very low aromatic content, sold by the Shell Co. as P.31.

All three insecticides, particularly the first two, have slight odors which can be masked by 2% of citronella oil or oil of bay.

VITAMIN A SOURCE

Discovery of a new parent chemical for vitamin A which will double the amount of the vitamin that can be obtained from whale and probably other fish liver oils was announced by Dr. Norris D. Embree and Edgar M. Shantz of the laboratories of Distillation Products, Inc., at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in Memphis.

Whale liver oil, the chemists discovered, contains a chemical, named kitol, which can be turned into vitamin A in the laboratory by simply heating the oil to 500 degrees Fahrenheit. The kitol of whale liver oil has hitherto been discarded as an impurity when vitamin A was extracted from the oil. Its ability to become vitamin A was not suspected because animals cannot convert kitol into vitamin A as they convert the green and yellow coloring matter of plants into the vitamin. Scientists, on the other hand, have never been able to convert carotene or the other vitamin A parent chemicals into the vitamin in the laboratory.

Kitol occurs most plentifully in whale liver oil but is also found in most other liver oils. *Science News Letter, May 2, 1942.*

FURMETHIDE

Lipton and his associates observed the action of furmethide (furfuryl-trimethyl-ammonium iodide), given orally and subcutaneously, on the bladder of 12 normal subjects and on the atonic bladder of 3 patients. Its effect was to increase tone and restore atony to or toward normal. The drug effectively controlled the disfunction of the bladder in the 3 patients. Although side reactions may be appreciable after large doses, it is possible to find an effective dose that does not cause significant disconcerning side effects, such as salivation, sweating, a feeling of warmth and a desire to void. *N. E. J. Med. vol. 227, p. 138.*

SULFAMIDOTHIAZOLE

The authors report satisfactory results obtained by the ingestion of sulfamidothiazole without intrarachidal treatment in meningococcal cases. This sulfamide is well tolerated, even with large doses in severe cases. This new sulfamide appears to be more active and better tolerated than those which have preceded it. The authors also report equal effectiveness in a case of septicemia and exanthematic typhus. *Celice, Grenier and Fallot. Soc. Med. des Hopitaux, July 26, 1940;* ((W.H.H.)

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The author is research chemist in the Jackson Laboratory, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware. Both before and after leaving the world's foremost vitamin research laboratories, he was connected with the development of practically all the vitamins known today.

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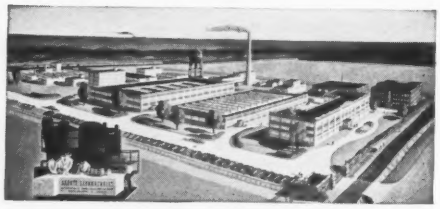

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READERS' QUESTIONS

HAIR TONIC: What specific amount of tincture of cantharides can be used in a hair tonic? My formula contains castor oil, mineral oil, and bay rum. Can you also tell me the properties of pilocarpine and if it is to be preferred in a hair tonic to tincture of cantharides. Boston.

Cantharides is an irritant and when applied to the scalp tends to promote the flow of blood through the small blood vessels. This in turn, has been thought to act as a stimulant to hair growth. On the other hand, since cantharides is an irritant excess must be avoided. About one-quarter ounce can be added to your formula as given. Pilocarpine acts similarly to tincture of cantharides but is used in much smaller amounts, about one-tenth of one per cent. being present in formulas.

HAND LOTION: We have been using rose water and phenol mixture for chapped hands caused by repeated washings in hospital practice. Because of the scarcity of glycerin, we would appreciate your suggestions as to a substitute for it, or formula with emollient properties that does not depend upon glycerin. Buffalo.

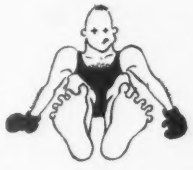
Concentrated solutions of sorbitol or the ethyl ether of diethylene glycol are quite adequate glycerin substitutes, especially the former. Concentrated invert sugar solutions have also been used. This information is less useful, however, than it might otherwise be, since these substitutes are just about as scarce as glycerin itself. It is probably better to change from your clear solution to either an emulsified lotion or a hand cream, preferably the latter. A hand cream formula to serve as a basis for experiment would consist of:

Stearic acid	15.0
Cetyl alcohol	2.0
Amino glycol	1.0
Glycerin	3.0
Water	79.0

Either glycerin or one of its substitutes can be used in this formula, the small amount being necessary to prevent rolling. A very small amount of gum karaya is often included in hand cream formulas.

PECTIN FORMULAS: In view of the scarcity of gums I would like very much to call on you to give me typical formulas for tooth pastes and oil emulsions using only pectin as an emulsifying agent. Mexico City.

We have had little actual experience with pectin and can really say only that a certain amount of acidity is necessary for a stable emulsion or paste. Because of this, tooth pastes containing pectin may not include either soap or precipitated chalk, but must use mild abrasives such as di- or tricalcium phosphates, along with a synthetic lathering agent. Using from one to two per cent. of pectin with one-tenth per cent. of citric acid as the acidifier, it should be possible by ordinary means to emulsify mineral oil, cod liver oil, or castor oil. This you will have to try for yourself.



SULFANILAMIDE OINTMENT: We would greatly appreciate any advice you may be able to give us relative to manufacturing a sterilized sulfanilamide ointment. We have in mind the following formula which we would package in tubes:

Sulfanilamide	5 %
Sodium alginate	2 %
Lanolin anhydrous	8 %
Sodium chloride	½%
Petrolatum	34½%
Distilled water	50 %

Philadelphia.

I do not believe that an ointment made along the lines of this formula would be very stable since it seems to have insufficient emulsifying agent present. The lanolin content should be increased at least to15% at the expense of the petrolatum, and, in fact, should preferably be replaced by a lanolin absorption base. The sodium alginate seems to serve no special purpose in the mixture. To make a water-in-oil ointment, such as you have in mind, make a mucilage of the water and the sodium alginate, add the sodium chloride and then mix into a slurry with the sulfanilamide powder. Meanwhile, melt the lanolin or absorption base with the petrolatum at a low temperature and thoroughly stir in the aqueous mixture a little at a time. Stir until cold. If the ointment is too thick, the amount of water can be reduced.

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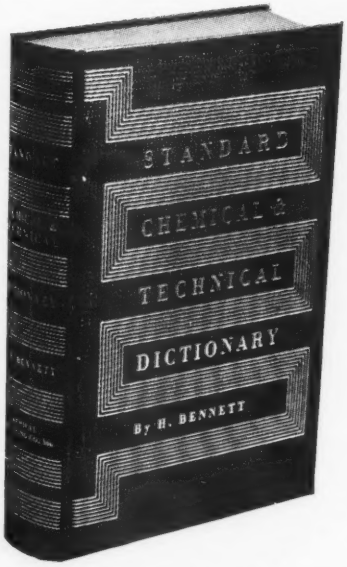

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The Drug and Cosmetic Industry
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TOXICITY: In your January 1941 issue, in your first paragraph under "Administrative Problems," it would appear that the use of "Carbitol" (Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl ether) is not allowed to be distributed for use even by physicians. However, cosmetic literature recommends the use of this compound in creams and also in shampoos to soften the hair and impart a sheen to the hair. Will you please advise me whether the inclusion of Carbitol in a shampoo formula would in any way conflict with any rulings of the F.D.A. New York City.

Recommendations that a material be excluded from internal use do not apply to external use. This is made especially clear by the fact that the F.D.A. has specified three groups of dyes that are considered safe for use under specific conditions; the first group is suitable for internal use, the second for external use on lips, where there is a possibility of some internal absorption, and the third group for external use only. It seems clear in general therefore, that the ethyl ether of diethylene glycol can be used without restriction in those products intended only for external use. We have not made any comprehensive study of the subject, but we recall reading indications that this diethylene glycol ether was much less toxic than diethylene glycol, and, in fact, had little, if any, greater toxicity than propylene glycol.

PROTECTIVE CREAM: We have recently received inquiries from our customers for creams to be used for protecting the skin of industrial workers against irritating materials. We have no formulas for a product of this type and would appreciate any information you can give us. Minneapolis.

Protective creams are being more and more widely used, as their utility becomes recognized. They serve not only to protect the skin surface against harmful materials, but also form a layer that allows the skin to be washed clean without any trouble at the end of the days work. These creams are often formulated on an individual basis depending upon the type of protection required. In a general way, a quite satisfactory cream can be made by the addition of from ten to fifteen per cent. of talc or magnesium stearate to a regular vanishing cream, thinned out somewhat with water.

UNSTABLE OINTMENT: In a small way, we have been working on an ointment for office use but are having some difficulty in getting a good looking product that will stand up. Our finished products act differently; in some cases it becomes watery and at other times it dries out and gets yellowish with age. No doubt there is a lot we are not doing right in the balancing of the ingredients and in the process of compounding.

We would appreciate your giving us a working formula with our ingredients and telling us wherein we might be wrong. If the ingredients are not properly balanced in quantity, kindly suggest some changes, or add other ingredients or take some out. We are using this ointment for the relief of the distress of Athlete's Foot or other skin itch or irritations. Any suggestions you may give us along this line with a working formula to produce a product that will stand up right upon aging, will be appreciated. Kansas City.

Your formula represents an attempt to make a water-in-oil emulsion containing a mixture of acids. From its composition there is no apparent reason why it should be stable. Zinc stearate will tend to produce a water-in-oil emulsion compatible with mild acids in the presence of oil and water. You do not, however, have any oil present. You will probably do better by using a lanolin absorption base as your emulsifying agent. We suggest that you use a formula along the following lines: melt together 20 parts of an absorption base with 40 parts of petrolatum. Add to this in small portions 40 parts of water, stirring thoroughly. When the mixture is thoroughly homogenized and cooled to room temperature, grind in the proper proportions of salicylic acid, boric acid, menthol and thymol. The regular Whitfield's ointment contains benzoic and salicylic acids in a base consisting of coconut oil and petrolatum and without water. Your formula represents little, if any, improvement.

PERMANENT WAVE SOLUTIONS: We are interested in securing a formula for a liquid cream permanent waving lotion to be used for the beauty shop trade. We should also like some information about formulas given in the most recent edition of your Review; two of the formulas do not add up to 100, and we should like to know how to make the mixtures. Miami.

In each of the formulas you mention, it does not matter if the components do not add up to 100. Just use ounces instead of percentages; you will get 106 ounces in one case and 85 ounces in the other, without making any serious difference in the properties of the finished solution. A liquid cream permanent wave solution can be made along the following lines. Melt two parts of stearic acid with one part of cetyl alcohol and mix with 0.4 parts of sodium hydroxide dissolved in 20 parts of water and heated to 60°C. Stir until thoroughly emulsified and then add a solution containing 3 parts of potassium carbonate, 3 parts of sodium sulfite and 0.6 parts of borax, dissolved in 70 parts of water. Stir until homogeneous.

FINGER WAVE LOTION: I am a constant reader and subscriber to your magazine. In your last issue you had an article on methyl cellulose for fingerwave lotions which interested me very much. I am a chemist and own a beauty shop and was looking for a good formula for a fingerwave lotion, so tried this. I used 1 oz. of methyl cellulose and 5 oz. of glycerin, and the results were almost disastrous. It took 38 minutes to dry on the hair and the hair was as stiff as a board and flaky. It had to be rewashed and reset and I lost a customer.

We do not recall giving any specific formulas for methyl cellulose wave-sets, and in any event, we cannot feel at all responsible for blind experimental work done without intelligence. The formula you give is probably inaccurate, since it represents a 16% solution of methyl cellulose in glycerin, and it should never dry. If these are the proportions used in one gallon of water, I cannot understand why you expected this to be a quick drying solution; the addition of considerable alcohol is necessary to decrease the drying time. Finally, if you and other experimenters, persist in trying new preparations on customers without previous testing, you deserve to lose these customers. They are entitled to expert service and finished products for their money.

As we have emphasized time and again, the way to get finished, workable formulas, is to hire a chemist or retain a consultant to develop them for you. This magazine can only suggest new approaches and new materials to be used in experimental formulation.

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Cohosh root 15c	Manna small 40c	Valerian root 10c
Digitalis leaves 2c	Sarsaparilla root Hond. 4c	

Down

Almond oil, sweet 35c	Cubebs oil $1.65	Menthol, nat. $1.50
Aloes, Curacao 7c	Dandelion root 7c	Nutmeg oil 50c
Anise oil 10c	Elder flowers 5c	Oleoresin ginger $1.40
Arabic gum sorts 1c	Gentian root 5c	Olibanum tears 3c
Balsam Copaiba Para 9c	Geranium oil, Bourbon $6	Papain powd. $1
Balsam Peru 5c	Ginger oil $2	Patchouli oil $1
Bay oil 10c	Golden seal root 50c	Petit grain oil SA 35c
Benzoin gum Sumatra 5c	Henna leaves 3c	Pine needle oil 25c
Bois de Rose Braz. 75c	Horehound herb 2c	Rhatany root 2c
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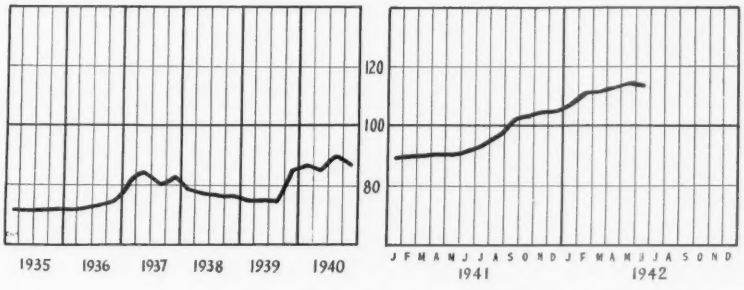
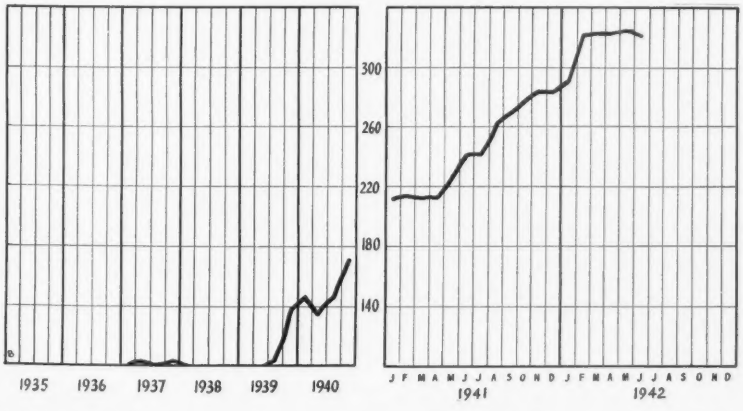
Cassia oil Redist. $2.50	Jaborandi leaves 2c	Saffron Spanish $2
Cedar wood oil 25c	Lavender spike oil 15c	Sassafras bark 2c
Chamomile Flowers, Hung. 5c	Lemon grass oil 35c	Sassafras oil 60c
Citral 25c	Lime oil, dist. $1.50	Senna Tinnevelly Bold 4c
Citronella Oil Ceylon 30c	Linalool $1	Vetivert oil Java $7
Java 95c	Lycopodium $1	

25 Cosmetic Raw Materials—Unweighted Price Index. 1926=100.



The cosmetic raw materials index declined to 113.1 from the previous 114.6. Balsam copaiba was lower at 44 cents a pound; Balsam Peru dropped to $1.45 and natural menthol sold lower at the new $13 level. It is generally expected that as more items are adjusted to ceiling levels the index figures will show a further downward trend.

15 Botanicals—Weighted Price Index. 1926=100.



The botanicals index declined to 321.0 from the previous 325.0. Gentian root was lower at 65 cents; ipecac declined to $1.60 from the previous $1.90; rhubarb root was down 5 cents to $1.20. Digitalis, however, rose to 50 cents from the previous 48 cents and ergot also advanced 10 cents a pound to $1.85.

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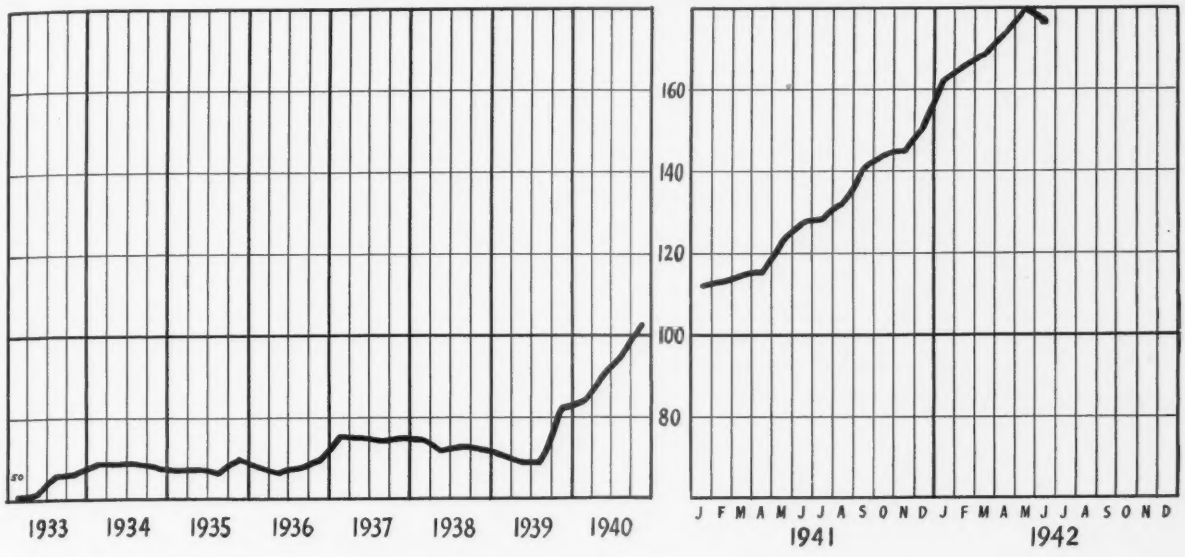
50 Raw Materials—Weighted Price Index. 1926=100.



The price index of fifty commodities for May, 1942, declined to 178.1 from the previous 183.9. Considerable confusion still exists in the industry relative to adjustments under the government price ceiling enactment. The fact that some commodity prices in foreign markets are higher than the maximum March levels may cause difficulties here. The demand here is not so much for price ceilings but rather for new sources to replace declining inventories.

• Prices quoted in this section were current on the first of this month.

PRICES

Many problems faced the raw material market during the current trading period. Realizing that much will be made over prices in March, the cold, hard fact was that a return to the quotations in that month would not produce an additional pound of material. And it is scarcity of stock in many commodities rather than height of price that has been the bugbear of both buyer and seller for months past.

Business in essential oils is extremely difficult. Under the general price freezing order one could not expect to see selling prices go any higher while, on the other hand, the tendency of all imported articles continues to be definitely upward. The question asked by those in the essential oil trade is "what will the ceiling permit you to pay for merchandise," whereas in normal times a firm price was quoted and the dealer reserved the right to reject or accept the offer.

In view of the numerous changes shown in the essential oil list it is feared that local houses may have to absorb losses on a number of articles since replacement costs are higher than they were a month ago. Additional changes are expected shortly as new schedules are issued.

Reductions, however, should not be taken as any indication of a weakening in the general position of the market. In fact buyers are likely to encounter greater difficulty in locating goods especially where the cost of replacement has advanced to above March ceiling prices. Losses will undoubtedly be absorbed by dealers with unsold stocks of certain articles and unless suitable readjustments are allowed by O. P. A. there will be a general tendency to avoid articles that do not offer at least a small profit.

Trade in botanical drugs remains quiet. Buyers and sellers are marking time due to the present confusion that prevails regarding ceiling prices.

There have been a number of price readjustments but it is expected that a great many more will be noted. There is a growing feeling, however, that the general freezing order will do more than prevent prices from rising. It will tend to create a greater number of shortages. In fact several houses are already avoiding certain items, explaining that it would be virtually impossible to continue to sell them in view of mounting costs. Under the freezing order selling prices can only be expected to go lower, while the trend of replacement costs is upward.

Additional reductions that are likely to be witnessed should not give buyers any idea that the statistical position of the market has changed. In fact major importers are experiencing greater difficulty in securing replacements than ever before and goods available from the few remaining ports are costing a good deal more because of mounting war risk rates and other charges.

Business in fine chemicals is continuing at a good rate, and the general tone of the market remains firm. The general price freezing order is not expected to result in anything like a general revision of price schedules on fine chemicals since a number of articles are already under a ceiling and there have been comparatively few changes made by manufacturers since March. Below, however, is a list of some items which

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have already been adjusted to March levels:

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Aluminum sulfate
Ammonium acetate
Ammonium sulfate
Ammonium chloride
Antimony chloride
Calcium acetate
Cobalt sulfate
Copper carbonate
Copper chloride
Dextrin
Dextrose
Iron acetate
Iron oxide
Lead acetate
Lead carbonate
Nickel acetate
Pilocarpine hydrochloride
Potassium ferricyanide
Potassium hydroxide
Potassium phosphate
Sodium bichromate
Sodium bisulfite
Sodium bitartrate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium sulfide
Sodium tartrate
Sparteine sulfate
Uranium
Zinc acetate

ALCOHOL

A report on the alcohol-making facilities of the United States and the outlook for this year and next year was made by A. I. Henderson, Director of Materials.

Production capacity will be achieved by conversion of the whiskey distilling industry to industrial alcohol and full time operation of all industrial alcohol plants in the country.

Practically all production will be made from grain. Beverage alcohol plants use grain exclusively, of course, and grain handling equipment now is being installed in all eastern seaboard plants so they can use either grain or blackstrap molasses, if the latter is available. Because sufficient blackstrap, residue from sugar production, is available at New Orleans from domestic sources, plants in that area will continue to use it. Blackstrap from seaboard plants came, in the past, from Cuba and other sugar-producing islands off the East Coast.

The beverage alcohol industry falls into two distinct classifications: those with facilities to make 190 proof alcohol, and those with facilities to make only 120-140 proof. The first class already is engaged full time in the production of alcohol for war uses. Many of the second type now are shipping their low proof alcohol to industrial plants for rectifying into 190 proof. This will continue on rising scale throughout the year.

For complete conversion of the latter type, 20 rectifying stills from Pacific Coast plants and six from idle distilleries in other parts of the country will be installed in whiskey distilleries, chiefly in Kentucky, center of the straight run whiskey industry. These stills will enable production of 190 proof from straight run plants.

Object of this conversion program is production of the necessary amounts of alcohol without using critical materials to build new equipment. Necessity for this is demonstrated by the fact that 550 tons of steel plates, 790 tons of structural steel, 70 tons of copper and four tons of bronze as well as other materials are necessary for the construction of a plant that will turn out 2,500,000 gallons of alcohol a year.

Almost a hundred plants this size would be necessary to equal the output of the beverage alcohol industry. Under the program adopted, necessary amounts of alcohol can be produced with the use of a negligible amount of new equipment.

The 1943 program will consume approximately 136,000,000 bushels of grain. Corn, rye and wheat now are being used, in approximately that order, but a large increase in the use of wheat for alcohol production is being arranged. The larger part of the new installations will be for wheat as the source material.

Because existing plants are located in regard to markets, no alcohol shipping problems of importance will be encountered.

MENTHOL

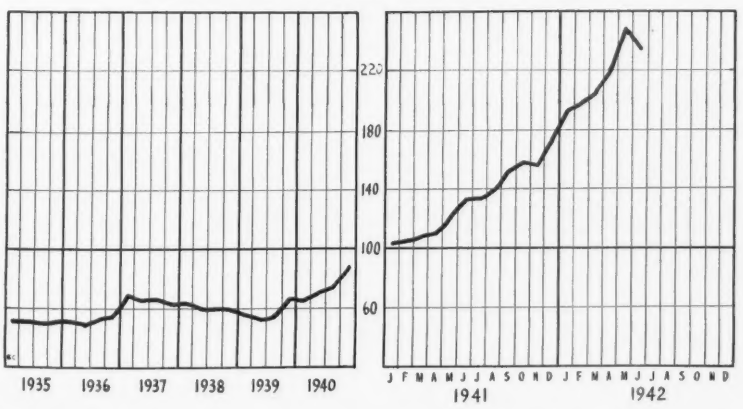
The spot market price of natural menthol shows a range of from $13.00 to $14.00 a pound. This is the ceiling price and will most likely stay put for the duration. With no imports of natural menthol having been received in this market since last July, stocks here are at a very low level.

LIME OIL

A substantial increase in production of limes and rising prices stimulating manufacture of lime oil are highlights of the 1942 season in Mexico. Production of lime oil in 1941 is estimated at 110,000 pounds. Output in 1942 should run somewhat larger, as fruit from greater distances will be brought to manufacturing plants during the season.

In the State of Michoacan, especially south of the shipping point of Uruapan, production of limes this season will not

15 Essential Oils—Weighted Price Index. 1926=100.



The essential oil index declined to 234.1 from the previous 247.9. Anise was 10 cents lower at $3.60; Bois de rose declined to $5 a pound; cassia was lower at $11 and citronella declined to $1.70 from the previous $2 level. Although many items are being adjusted to comply with the price ceiling regulations there has not, as yet, been a general revision of the lists.

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differ greatly from last year. A new railroad south from Uruapan, however, should save much fruit previously damaged by rough transit.

The Colima area is expected to have a larger crop in 1942, not only because young trees are bearing for the first time but also because this is the fruit-bearing year of the alternate cycle. Indications point to an increase in the crop of some 25 per cent.

Since last July the price of lime oil has risen sharply, with consequent soaring of the price of fresh limes. It is reportedly still profitable to ship limes, but, should a shortage in packing materials develop, it is expected that lime exports will fall off. Lime oil manufacturing plants, it is predicted, will be running close to capacity and will be unable to accommodate all supplies. Unless demand falls off, therefore, fresh limes for shipment should continue in relatively good supply.

GLYCERINE

Because of restrictions, the use of glycerine has been declining with the result that stocks are rapidly accumulating, according to reports by producers. It is not likely, however, that the increase in available supplies will make it any easier for the consumer. If glycerine stocks continue to pile up for any great length of time, steps may be taken to ration fats for the soap kettle. At the outset of the war it is recalled, the United States was to be the arsenal for the democracies. It is likely this policy will be extended to many other commodities.

VANILLA

No material change is reported in the market for vanilla beans with the exception that business is stated to be very slow and the market as a whole quiet. The following prices are now in effect: Bourbon beans $13.50 to $14.00; Mexican cuts $14.50 to $15.50; Mexican whole beans $16.50 to $17.00.

It is stated that the Mexican crop is likely to be larger than early estimates and may exceed 500,000 pounds. The opinion in the trade regarding British occupation of Madagascar is that this will have no material effect, at least for some time to come. Importers put forth such great effort, and went through such a long period of anxiety, in connection with the last shipment of Bourbon beans that they are not likely to be interested in Madagascar as a source unless conditions regarding shipment and other factors are materially improved. The risk in doing business with Madagascar even under present conditions is far out of line with any possible profit that might be involved.

NUX VOMICA

Because of small crops and lively demand, stocks of nux vomica on the west and east coasts of South India have dwindled to an estimated 500 to 600 long tons. In the Calcutta district, where there is less demand for the product, about 1,200 long tons are available with 40 tons ready for immediate export. The United States, chief importer of nux vomica from India, buys more from South India than from the Calcutta area.

The United States increased its purchases of nux vomica from 461.75 long tons in 1939 to 679.50 in 1940. Great Britain, second largest buyer, showed a decline for these years, importing 328.15 long tons in 1939 and only 146.10 in 1940. Total exports of nux vomica from India also declined slightly during these two seasons, probably because of war conditions and shipping difficulties. So far this medicinal has not been given priority in shipping.

Before the war low prices prevailed on nux vomica, but a rise in demand for strychnine and the withdrawal of Indo-China as a producing country have brought about sharp increases in quotations for the South Indian product. Reports indicate that present holders of stocks in that area are not releasing their holdings until they are able to obtain even higher prices. This condition is not apparent in the Calcutta district, where the loss of Japan as principal buyer is felt.

SOAP BARK

The world's leading supply of quillay or quillaja (soap bark) comes from Chile, and the United States is the heaviest buyer. Exports of soap bark to the United States increased from 733.3 metric tons in 1940 to 982.3 tons in 1941, though total exports fell from 1,690.8 to 1,373.4 metric tons in this period. In January and February 1942, the United States took only 120.2 tons, against 191.5 tons in the first 2 months of 1941.

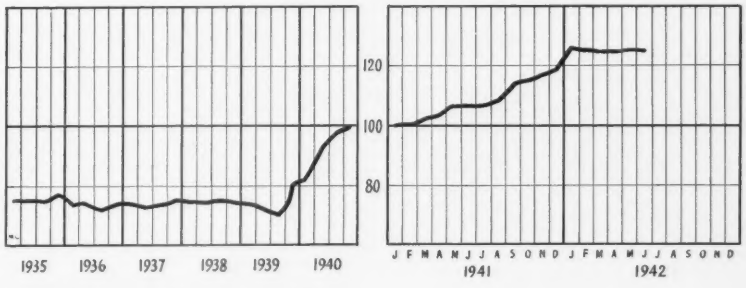
Its bark rich in saponin, the quillay tree grows wild at an elevation of 2,000 feet or more on Chile's mountainsides. Despite various experimentations, propagation elsewhere from the seeds of this tree has been unsuccessful. Because of lax enforcement of laws designed to conserve this natural commodity, as well as destructive methods of stripping the bark from the trees, it is estimated that 250,000 trees are destroyed annually.

Possibly in an effort to safeguard its monopoly of soap bark, the Chilean Government requires its written permission to export quillay, and from time to time new standards for classifying the product are set up.

Quillay has many uses. In medicine it serves as a detergent or cleansing agent, and as an expectorant in the early stages of bronchitis. Industrially, it is used as an emulsifying agent in shampoos, ointments, balsams and resins, cosmetic preparations, fire extinguishers, and for producing foam on non-alcoholic carbonated beverages.

Medicinal chemicals index declined to 124.4 from the previous 126.1. This was occasioned by a decline in the spot market price of natural menthol. The ceiling price on this item has been established at a range of from $13 to $14 a pound, representing the maximum price range of sellers during March

15 Medicinal Chemicals—Weighted Price Index. 1926=100.



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ALMOST as fatal as a bullet or a shell is the breakdown in the spirit of a sailor or a soldier.

Our men have the finest spirit in the world. But it must be maintained in the American way.

They must not be made to feel that they are mere automatons, fighting machines, as the armed forces of the dictators have been made to feel.

Life in our navy and army is hard. Discipline is tough. It must be. But there also must be moments when the sailor or soldier is treated as Mr. Somebody-or-other.

That's where the USO comes in. For the USO is the banding together of six great agencies to serve one great purpose—to see that our boys in the camps and naval stations have a place to go, to turn to, a "home away from home."

The duties of the USO have more than doubled during the year. It must serve millions more men. Its field of operations has been enlarged to include many parts of the world.

To carry on its important work, the USO must raise $32,000,000. It needs your contribution. No matter how small you make that contribution, the USO needs it. And it needs it *now*.

You are beset by requests for help on all sides. By all means, try to meet those requests. But among them, don't neglect the USO.

Send your contribution to your local USO committee, or to USO, National Headquarters, Empire State Building, New York.

Give to the USO

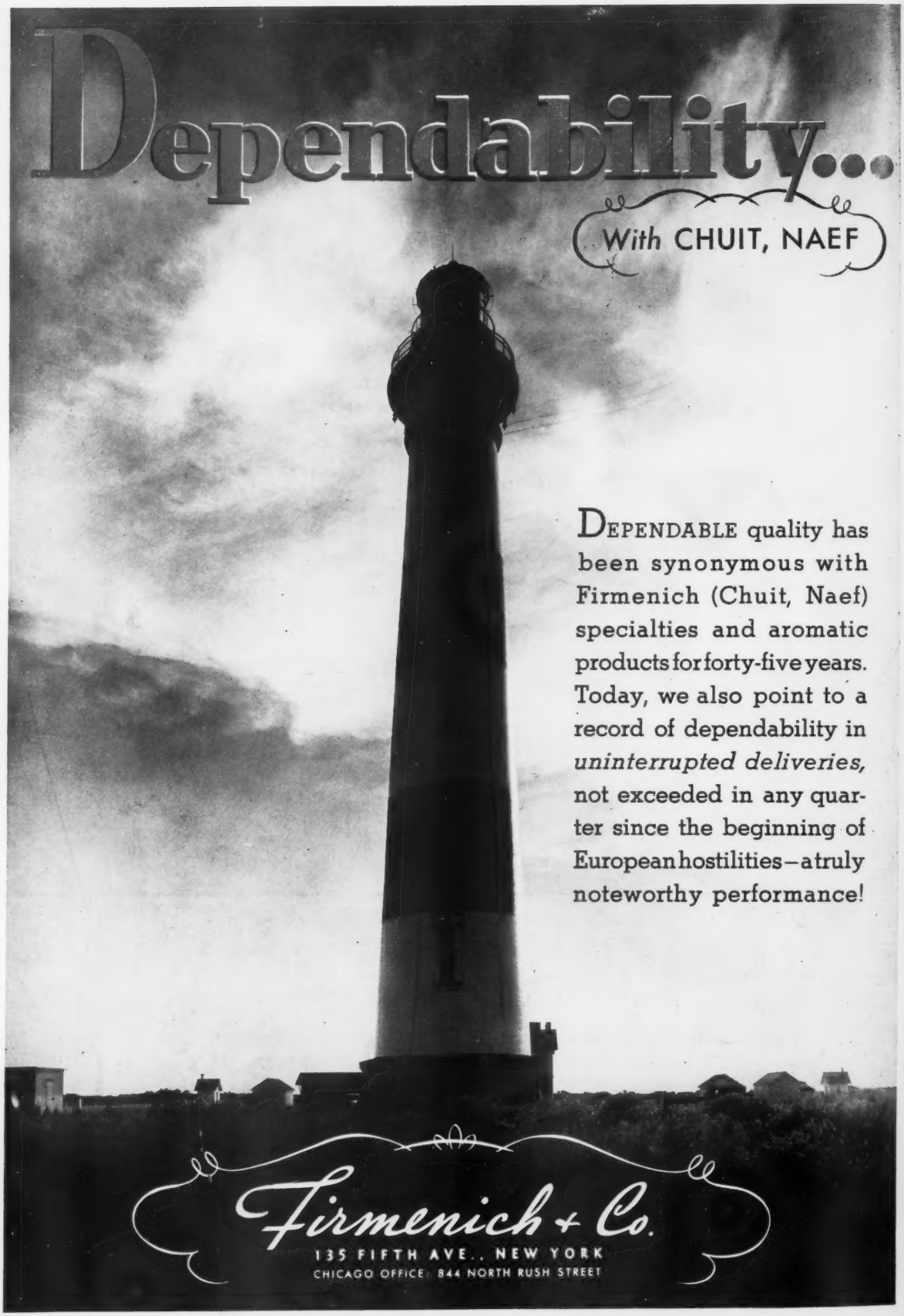
UNCO SIMILE OAK MOSS

THE problem of a substitute for Oak Moss, or Mousse de Chene, has been one of the most difficult to confront the American perfumer. Because of the shortage of the French product, our perfumers have been toiling with this question for months.

The fruit of their research has ripened into UNCO SIMILE OAK MOSS. The soft, sweet, woody note of the natural has been skillfully reproduced. It can be used with complete confidence wherever the Oak Moss note is required, for it has been thoroughly tested for fixative and lasting powers.

UNGERER & CO.

161 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK


Dependability...
With CHUIT, NAEF
DEPENDABLE quality has been synonymous with Firmenich (Chuit, Naef) specialties and aromatic products for forty-five years. Today, we also point to a record of dependability in *uninterrupted deliveries,* not exceeded in any quarter since the beginning of European hostilities—a truly noteworthy performance!
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